The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

New Minister to Brazil—The Syndicate Send for More New Bonds—The South Carolina Kuklux—Death of a Prominent Presbyterian Minister.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It has been decided to appoint John G. Stokes, of Alabama, Minister to Brazil. He was formerly editor of the State Journal, a Republican paper.

THE NEW BONDS IN DEMAND.

The syndicate have sent over for a larger installment of the new bonds, and a deputation of clerks from the Treasury Department left yesterday with ten millions of dollars for London.

SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

Dispatches at hand state that Attorney General Akerman appeared yesterday for the Government in the preliminary examination of the alleged Kuklux prisoners before a U. S. Commissioner at Yorkville, S. C.

[To the Associated Press.]

RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President has recognized Hogborth Sahiguaro as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul, and Peter S. Vance as Vice Consul at Chicago. John F. Cooke has been recognized by the President as Vice Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at St. Louis.

TREASURER'S SALES AND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of New York to purchase one million of bonds on each Wednesday in November, five millions in all, and to sell one million of coin on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays; two millions each on the second and fourth Thursdays, or seven millions in all.

THE SHRIEKERS.

The Woman's Club of this city last night unanimously resolved that, owing to legal, political, judicial and executive obstacles in their way, they believe the remedy for the social evil is the political enfranchisement and personal emancipation of woman.

NEW YORK.

Civil Suits—The Staten Island Ferry Sued for Damages in Connection with the Westfield Disaster—The Grand Duke Alexis—When he is Expected—Doings of the Political Wings of the Various Parties—The Reform Ticket Indorsed—Sands Asks an Investigation—Absconding Tammanyites—The Insurance Convention, etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Over one hundred civil suits have already been begun against the Staten Island Ferry Company, by persons injured in the Westfield explosion. Nearly one hundred and fifty more are in preparation. The damages claimed vary from $1,000 to $50,000. The indictment is against the officers of the company. The trial takes place in November.

JUDGE LEDWITH,

a member of the Committee of Seventy, accepts the nomination of both the Tammany and Democracy for the Supreme Court.

ALEXIS.

In view of the sailing of the Russian fleet from Madeira on the 9th of October, the arrival of the Grand Duke is not looked for in this city until about the 9th of November.

FOR CHICAGO.

The amount of subscriptions to Chicago are over $3,300,000. Several clergymen of Chicago are securing private contributions in the city. Another large shipment of clothing and bedding, valued at $10,000, was sent yesterday.

POLICEMEN'S DONATION.

In a letter to Hon. Richard O'Gorman, president of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Governor of Wisconsin acknowledges with thanks the receipt of subscriptions from the Police Department for the sufferers by the Northwestern fires.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GREEN

yesterday made a further reduction of attendants on the courts.

THE GREELEY REPUBLICANS

last night adopted the city nominations of the Reform Democrats.

The Murphy party has adopted the same ticket. By this action there is a union of opposition to Tammany on the candidates for Register, Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Marine courts. The nominations were the result of a compromise, giving the Republicans a portion of the offices. The candidates for the legislative and city offices other than the above are anti-Tammany.

The parties, as a general thing, have separate nominations.

INDORSED.

The committee of seventy have formally indorsed the reform ticket.

NATHANIEL SANDS

asks that the charge against him of having made money as negotiator of city bonds be examined by a select committee.

TWEED

states to a reporter that he does not believe Ingersoll has fled; that he will return soon, and declares that his chances for election will not be impaired by the proceedings against him. He declines to answer interrogations as to his line of defense.

INGERSOLL

is reported to be at Portland, Maine, both he and Garvey, who are absent. They are also said to be weak men, and that if put to a rigid examination might probably tell a story of great fraud.

HALL.

In the papers of this week, Mayor Hall strongly urges the election of Tweed as Senator.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The adjournment of the Insurance Convention, which was fixed for last evening, had to be postponed on account of the convention visiting Connecticut.

THE SOUTH.

Fatal Shooting Affray—Arrested Under the Kuklux Bill—Yellow Fever at Vicksburg and Natchez—The Election Troubles in Texas—The Sub-Kuklux Committee in Alabama, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Solomon Ellenstein was shot and instantly killed yesterday at Tigerville, in Terrebonne parish, by Voorhees, a desperado. The murderer was arrested.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Alfred Shelby, Armstead O'Quinn, C. C. Nash, B. Houston, Samuel Hardin and Clement Renn, of Grant parish, were arrested by Government detectives, under the Kuklux bill, and brought before Commissioner Weller, and committed to the parish prison, charged by Wm. B. Phillips with killing Delos W. White, Recorder of Grant parish, at Colfax, on September 25. White was from Flushing, New York.

YELLOW FEVER.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 29.—Three new cases of fever to-day. No deaths in the past 48 hours. Thirty cases are under treatment.

NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 29.—The fever is abating. One hundred and fifty cases are under treatment. About sixty deaths have occurred since September 18th.

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 29.—A Bulletin special from Austin says [illegible] certificate of election is withheld from [illegible] it is understood the whole matter [illegible] Washington.

[illegible] Oct. 29.—The Sub-Committee [illegible] adjourned this evening, after [illegible] days and examining thirty-six [illegible] which were in relation to affairs [illegible] counties. General Crawford [illegible] in Alabama, occupied one [illegible] concerning the condition of [illegible] gave special accounts from [illegible] places. The committee go [illegible] Ala., where they will stay [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible] S. S., Oct. 29.—There were four [illegible] yellow fever during the past twenty-[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Matters—St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad—Change of Name.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—At a mass meeting of the merchants and citizens generally, held at Mercantile Library Hall last night, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the County Court to dismiss a suit now pending against the North Missouri railroad, at the same time binding parties now controlling said road to fully stock and equip said road at once and make all necessary preparations to transact promptly the business which will flow upon the city during the coming winter, resolutions were unanimously adopted, that the interest of the entire community would be best served and promoted by the dismissal of the suit, and that the County Court be respectfully requested to take such action at once. That, in order to avoid any embarrassments or complications hereafter, the County Court be respectfully requested to immediately sell stock in the North Missouri Railroad, held by the county, at auction, to the highest bidder for cash, giving ten days' notice of sale by advertising the same in the city papers. A committee of twenty prominent citizens was appointed to present the resolutions to the County Court as the action of the meeting.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad Company, held yesterday at their office in this city, it was voted to change the name of the corporation to that of the "Missouri Central Railway Company." The following new directors were chosen: Jacob R. Shepherd, Edward D. Butler, Wm. F. Herbert and Edward H. Dewey, all of New York. Edward H. Butler was elected Treasurer and Edward H. Dewey Secretary. A. W. Maupin remains President of the company under the new organization.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Petition from Citizens of Arizona—They Desire Gen. Crook to Pursue his Campaign Against the Apaches—The Los Angeles Rioters — California Wheat, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A petition from citizens of Arizona to the President, to allow Gen. Crook to pursue the Apaches, says the campaign is impeded by the Peace Commissioners. It embodies a list of Indian robberies and murders, which fills three columns of the largest paper on the Pacific coast.

SUICIDE.

Edward Hertell, a portrait painter, suicided by shooting himself through the head. Domestic difficulties was the cause.

LOS ANGELES.

Eight more rioters were arrested at Los Angeles. The better portion of the community are determined to enforce the law and punish the rioters.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

Shipments of California wheat abroad this season aggregate 470,000 centals. The surplus now in the State and available is estimated at 60,000 tons.

MEXICO.

The Partisan Troubles—Surrender of Juarist Forces to the Revolutionary Commander—Opposition to Juarez, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Special telegrams from Mexico report the surrender of the Juarist forces at Saltillo to the revolutionary commander General Trevino. Trevino found a considerable amount of war material in the place.

ESCOBEDO

[illegible] prepared to defend Nuevo Leon against the revolutionists.

General Pavon has pronounced against Juarez in Haustaca county.

LEXINGTON, KY.

The Mayor and Many Other City Officials Arrested, Charged with Felony—General Indignation.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Mayor and many of the officials of this city have been arrested on indictment from the Federal Court, charged with felony, growing out of the disturbances at the August election. General indignation is felt at this outrage, instigated by leading Radicals of this place.

UTAH.

Brigham Avoiding Arrest—Delegate Hooper to Consult with the President—The Mormons Visit Their Leaders in Prison—Great Meeting of the Faithful in the Tabernacle Yesterday—God to Deliver Them and Annihilate Their Persecutors—An Apostle Slopes—A Row—Knock-down Argument, Etc.

THE PRISONERS.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 29.—Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglas to-day to see Mayor Wells and the other prisoners. Gen. Morrow gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends, and by his courteous remarks and manner inspired a much better feeling than might have been expected under the circumstances. The arrested parties are quartered in a comfortable and well-furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside.

CONSOLATION.

Elder George Q. Connor arrived this morning from San Francisco, and preached this evening in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least 10,000. His mind had evidently undergone a remarkable change, for he counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence, and to submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen and glorify them in the end. Their Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine spirit, and would endure forever.

ELDER PRATT

was not so conservative. He did not want any whining judge to say to him, as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but did not want pity for him from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow or annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

AN APOSTLE SLOPES.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde, the Apostle. It is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico.

JOSEPH H. YOUNG,

son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he has not yet been arrested.

A ROW

occurred late last night between a Mormon and a U. S. deputy marshal, which resulted in the marshal knocking the Mormon down and afterward arresting him. For a time it was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate the deputy marshal, and there was great excitement, but all is quiet, and there is no indication of a disturbance. The late arrests have, however, created a marked depression in the Mormon community.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A special from Salt Lake City states that it is doubtful whether Brigham Young will return until the trouble is over.

TO CONSULT GRANT.

Delegate Hooper has gone to see President Grant, to endeavor to effect some compromise by which the State authorities shall be restrained or removed.

CHICAGO.

The Bricklayers—New Government Buildings—Exorbitant Views of Property-owners—The New Central Railroad Depot.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—There was some talk yesterday and the day before of a strike for higher wages by the bricklayers, but they finally concluded not to do so. A strike among the bricklayers would, of course, suspend all work in the burnt district, except the men clearing away the rubbish, and would throw out of employment not only the bricklayers themselves, but the carpenters, stone-cutters, furniture-makers, gas-fitters, plumbers, iron-workers, etc. The price now paid for good bricklayers is $4 50 per day, which is one dollar per day more than they obtained previous to the fire. The general impression is that at this price building will proceed steadily through the winter. There are many masons, carpenters, etc., coming to this city from other points, and especially from Canada, where wages are low and business dull. Any reasonable number that come can't fail to get all the work they want through the winter.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It is understood that proper Government officials will make a recommendation to Congress to provide liberally for Chicago in the way of erection of Government buildings. The old custom-house and postoffice, combined in one building, was not sufficient in capacity for the Government business transacted there, and it has been suggested that the Government purchase the adjoining lots directly to the west of the present locality. This suggestion seems to have exalted the ideas of the owners of the property wanted on Monroe street, and they now ask all the way from two thousand to three thousand per front foot for their lots, which is largely in advance of the price asked previous to the fire. The Government will not feel obliged to pay these prices, and if holders do not come down in their views Government buildings will probably be located at some other point.

NEW CENTRAL DEPOT.

It is understood that all the property-holders on Michigan avenue, fronting on the proposed union central depot, with a single exception, have withdrawn their opposition to the sale of the ground on which the depot is to be erected. The only objection will be withdrawn. His opposition is on the condition that the railway companies will build a bridge across the mouth of the Chicago river, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. This will probably be done, and the injunction which restrained the sale to the companies will be withdrawn, and there will be no legal obstacle to the occupation of the grounds, and the railway companies will at once proceed to erect the building.

Funeral Ceremonies of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—The funeral of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., occurred at 11 o'clock on Saturday, at Lancaster, Ohio. Prominent gentlemen were present from various parts of the State, and a very large attendance of neighbors and immediate friends. Among the pall-bearers were Governor Hayes, Senators Sherman and Thurman, and Judge Welch, of the Supreme Court. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic church, the oldest priest in the United States. A short address was delivered by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The services peculiar to the church were performed at the cemetery, where the body of the deceased was placed beside that of his wife.

The Baltimore Races—Propositions of Harry Bassett's Owner.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Col. McDaniel, owner of Harry Bassett, states that he will run his horse against Sterling, one and a half miles, equal weights, for $50,000 or more, and allow ten thousand for the race to come off at Saratoga next summer, but will not run in England. He will also make a second match for a similar sum, for two miles, or two-mile heats. Bassett is the favorite over Helmbold in the four-mile race to-morrow at $100 to $40.

Three Buildings Burned—Loss $25,000.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A fire last evening destroyed three brick stores, owned by H. Graff, John Fairchild and J. E. Reymon. The adjoining stores, owned by H. A. Rouse and D. M. Rineford, were badly injured. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Small-pox in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The weekly health report shows 85 deaths from small-pox, being a slight increase. The cases have largely increased, but the disease is still confined to the Twentieth ward.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[*Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 28, 1871.—Bufner et al. vs. Cook, Rockcastle; reversed.

Mitchell and wife vs. Holder, &c., Allen; affirmed.

Leaton, &c., vs. Carty, &c., Whitley; reversed.

Lester & Co. vs. Given, Jones & Co., Marion; reversed.

Murphy, &c., vs. Ward, &c., Laurel; affirmed.

Gresham vs. Gresham, Rockcastle; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Millet, &c., vs. McGeehee, receiver, Fulton;

Millet, &c., vs. Bohne, Mack & Co., Fulton; ordered that mandates issue forthwith.

Grotenkemper & Co. vs. Hill & Smith, Kenton; petition for rehearing filed and time allowed appellees until 15th November, in which to file reply.

Ashurst & Bro. vs. Keene's adm'r, &c., Scott; petition for rehearing filed.

Land vs. Land, &c., Harrison; petition for rehearing filed by appellant, and reply filed by appellee.

Passmore et ux. vs. Wilson, Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Robinson, &c., vs. Powell, Knox;

Dean vs. Parrott, Knox; continued until next term.

Noe vs. Turner, Harlan;

Robinson, &c., vs. Hudson, Clay;

Duff vs. Judge of Perry County Court, Perry; submitted on briefs.

On a Cross-pleading Process Must be Served on the Defendants Therein.

Cavin and Elliott vs. Williams and Ray. } From Daviess.

PETERS, JUDGE.

Williams, the assignee of a note for $1,000, executed by Cavin to Pope for land, brought this suit thereon against Cavin, Pope, Ray and Elliott, to enforce his lien on the land, alleging that the note was for the second payment; that Pope and Ray had sold the land to Cavin, reserving a lien for the purchase price, the note sued on being executed to Pope and the others to Ray, one of which was also then due; that Cavin had sold the land to Elliott. Elliott answered, admitting the sale of the land to him by Cavin, and calling on Pope and Ray to state the amount of price unpaid, and asking that he might be permitted to pay it to them instead of Cavin. Ray answered, affirming that the allegations of the petition were true, and prayed for a judgment for the amount of the note then due him, and for a sale of the land to satisfy it. Cavin did not answer, and on the same day Ray answered the cause was submitted, and five days thereafter judgment was rendered for Williams and for Ray for the amount of their notes due, and for a sale of the land to pay them.

Held—Ray's answer, seeking a judgment and sale of the land to pay his note due, must be regarded as a cross-petition against Elliott and Cavin. He had no process served on either of them on filing it. The common law principle is that all judgments are invalid, indeed void, unless the party against whom they were rendered had been served with process. The exceptions to this rule are mostly statutory, and do not apply in this case. This Court has settled that one defendant to a suit cannot recover a judgment against a co-defendant without a cross-pleading and service of process, or an appearance to the cross-pleading by the defendant thereto. (6 Mon., 419.) By the amendment of Dec. 17th, 1857, to Sec. 125 Civil Code, a defendant is allowed to make his answer a cross-petition against a co-defendant, or a party not a defendant, where his cause of action affects the subject matter of the action, and in such cases service of process is required, either actual or constructive. The general rule [illegible] so well recognized and no exception [illegible] a liberal meaning be given to this amendment, a summons on such cross-pleading, and service thereof, either actual or constructive, is indispensable to authorize any relief, and, until that amendment, cross-pleadings were not allowed by the Civil Code. This conduces strongly to the conclusion that the Legislature did not intend that there should be any exception.

The decision in Jenkins vs. Smith, &c., 4 Met., 380, is overruled after mature deliberation.

Judgment reversed.

THE SAVIOUR.

Jesus Christ Considered as the Benefactor of the Human Race—His Doctrines—His Character—His Influence.

An Eloquent Lecture.

[Delivered by Rev. J. L. Spalding at the Catholic church in Portland, Sunday evening, October 29, 1871.]

Accustomed to look upon Christ as the Saviour, as the great Mediator between God and man, who has atoned for the sins of the world on the cross, thus reopening to the fallen children of Adam the long-closed gates of Paradise, we too often fail to perceive the great human work of redemption which He has performed. Indeed, the character of Christ is so infinite, so manifold in its power of application and influence, that it is impossible that any one should have an adequate idea of it. He is absolutely the creator of a new world, not only in religion, but a government in civilization, in all the circumstances of human life. The birth of Christ marks in the history of the world the beginning of a new epoch. In his tomb the ancient world is buried, and from it the new world issues forth. He has not only given to the world the absolutely true religion, which can never be different wherever reasonable beings exist; but he has also placed in a divine light which nothing can henceforth obscure, the eternal principles of morality which have saved humanity and created a new state of existence for mankind. The all-important event in the history of the world is the revolution by which the noblest portions of humanity have passed from the ancient order of things comprised under the vague name of paganism to the new life and the new religion created by Christ, the Son of God, the Son of Mercy. An idea absolutely new—that of worship founded in purity of heart and the brotherhood of all human beings—through Him made its entrance into the world. He alone possessed the clear vision of the true City of God on earth. The spiritual worship without idol, without country—the religion not of a people, of a nation, of an age—the religion of humanity forever.

Christianity is not merely a system of doctrines and a code of morals. It is this and much more. It is a heavenly force emanating from Christ, conformed to his example and to all truth, embracing all virtue, intimately blended with nature and history, and manifesting itself in acts of homage to God and love to man; and its whole germ and essence are contained in the person, character, and life of Christ. Christianity reveals itself in every phase of humanity, whether individual or social. The power and the influence of Christ are exerted not in the church alone, but in the State, in philosophy, in science, in literature, in art, in commerce, in every circumstance of human existence. Christianity is Christ working in the world, and Christ is Emmanuel, God with man, that is, goodness, and gentleness, and mercy, and love, and truth, and justice, clothed in a visible form and endowed with contagious force in the divine example of the God-man. Christ is the Prince of Peace, the great and eternal inculcator of love, and mercy, and forgiveness.

He is the ideal man. The want of such an ideal of human perfection was deeply felt by the ancient world. To the question what, precisely, men should strive to be, no satisfactory reply could be given. And even had philosophers been able to agree as to what constitutes perfection in man, this abstract ideal would have had no influence upon the masses of men.

If we consider the work of Christ merely in this aspect, that he has given to the world a perfect human character, one which the most ignorant can understand, and than which the most learned can conceive of nothing more excellent, we must admit that he has done more in the way of teaching virtue than all the moralists who have lived. Other founders of religious systems are teachers, law-givers and authors of institutions. Not one of them, as a historical personage, holds the relation of a vital source, or even of a prototype, of all that he desires to be produced in others. What Moses was in his personal character, was not a matter of great importance. Little, comparatively, depended on that. He was not in his own person the standard of what he taught, much less was his spirit the source of religion. But Christ was Himself all that He wished His disciples to be. He professed to be the highest, the greatest, the most important being that had ever appeared on earth. This preeminence was to remain the same for all time. He claimed, in short, to be the one individual on whom the well-being of all men depended. This is certainly a position apart, and which no other man who has appeared on earth has even dared assume. There is nothing in history that approaches it in sublimity.

What was the effect produced on society by the appearance of Christ as such a character. The first thing which strikes us is the stupendous power which He exerted upon the minds of those who came within the magic circle of His influence. What were the apostles as He found them, and what were they as He left them? Think of the uncultivated and impulsive Peter, as first seen on the sea of Galilee. And then imagine him as in the streets of Jerusalem he preaches Christ to the multitudes with a force and an energy that have never been surpassed. With what majesty and dignity he appears in the scene in which the sick man is healed at the entrance to the temple. How commanding and imposing in the judgment of Ananias and Saphira, and with what sublime heroism, when he at last is about to die for Christ, he accepts death, merely asking that he be crucified with his head to the earth, not deeming himself worthy to die as had died his Lord and Master.

Peter is merely an instance of the transformation which took place in all those who came under the immediate influence of Christ. He made all those who accepted His doctrine new creatures, endowed them with a new life and a power hitherto unknown. He enkindled in the hearts of a few a flame which became contagious and spread until it enveloped the whole world. Other men have been able to create enthusiasm in the hearts of their fellow creatures, and excite them to deeds of heroism. Genius is always magnetic. The greatest man that has appeared upon the scene of history has said of himself, that he knew men and could infuse into their hearts courage, zeal, and heroism. But, added he, I shall not be dead fifty years when no man will love me or think of me more. Not so with Christ. He lives to-day with a life more intense and more universal than that which He possessed eighteen hundred years ago. Throughout all christendom the lives of thousands and hundreds of thousands are controlled by love for Him.

When a young maiden, with all the promise of happiness that the youthful imagination pictures to itself, forswears the world and shuts herself up in the walls of a convent that, purified and strengthened, she may issue forth to minister to every human infirmity, what influences her but the love of Christ? When the youth, conscious of talent and energy, and feeling the attraction of all that the world holds out to him, foregoes every dream of ambition that, without human love or worldly glory, he may consecrate his life to the poor and the ignorant, what is it that nerves him to the sacrifice but the charity of Christ?

Christ first taught the world the true worth of man. Before Him man, for being simply man, was not at all respected. He raised Himself above the narrow selfishness of nationalism, and when He sent His apostles to teach, it was not the Jew or the Gentile, the Greek or the barbarian, but all nations. His doctrine concerning the unity of origin and consequent brotherhood of all men is the most philanthropic idea that has ever revolutionized the world for good. Before Him the true dignity of man was nowhere acknowledged. Slavery was universal; degraded woman was debased to the level of the slave; the feelings of humanity were trodden under foot; infants were abandoned; the sick and aged were neglected, and cruelty was carried to the highest degree of refinement.

He is also forever the true creator of the peace of the soul—the only consoler of human life. A cloud of dark despair hangs over all the ages that preceded Christ. During that time the majority of human beings were slaves, and the condition of the slave in paganism was low and miserable beyond our power of conception. In the city of Rome alone, a short time before the birth of Christ, there were not less than 200,000 paupers. And what was the public feeling concerning the poor? Seneca, in speaking of them, says: We give unwillingly to such people; we seek to avoid them, for it is unlucky to meet a poor man. Quintilian, in conversation with a wealthy man, asks: How can one be so vile as not to despise the poor? Plautus, the poet, inquires why should we give to the poor, since our alms only serve to prolong their miserable existence? Before Jesus came on earth the world was full of poverty, and yet nowhere did the poor find sympathy and love. In Rome, with its two hundred thousand paupers, there was not one asylum of charity; not a place where, in sickness and in age, the poor might be received and cared for. In the whole human race there was not a heart that throbbed with love for the poor; not a mind that thought of a way to better their condition. Charity was unknown to Paganism. You can not even find the word in any Pagan language. But Christ comes, announcing the new Gospel of the poor. He himself is born poor and dies having nothing. In his first sermon—that preached on the mountain—the first words which he spoke are these: "Blessed are the poor." If we work for the poor we labor for Christ. If we do nothing for them, He will not acknowledge that we have done anything for Him.

This gospel of Christ has transformed the world. Eighteen hundred years ago He spoke these words: "Come to me, all you who labor and are heavy burdened, and I will refresh you." Since that day, if there is less misery, less sorrow, less sin, less injustice, less cruelty on earth, we owe it to Christ. He has also given the sublimest practical lessons of sympathy with every form of human suffering. He bids Magdalen go and sin no more; to the widow of Naim He gives back her son, and to the sorrowing sisters, Mary and Martha, he restores their brother.

Woman and childhood owe everything to Christ. To Him the family, as it exists in Christian countries, owes its civilizing and beneficent influence. He is the creator of all true liberty by proclaiming the innate freedom of the soul and the inalienable rights of conscience. He has so revealed God to the world that idolatry, which is self-adoration and the consecration of every evil passion, is henceforth impossible wherever the faith of Christ has been preached. He has given to Christian nations a public conscience, which survives the wreck of private morality, and thus gives them the power to throw off corruption and renew their life.

The promised one, the word of consolation spoken to man as he turned from Paradise to a world of woe, the desired of the eternal hills, the soul and life-thrill of every prophecy from Abraham to John the Baptist, the everlasting wish of the nations, the prince of peace, the just one, the father of the future age, the lamb of God slain from the beginning of the world, Emmanuel the God-man and God-with-man, heaven on earth, purity in corruption, eternity in time, omnipotence in weakness, liberty of the soul, victory of the spirit over matter, of life over death, the way, the truth, the life, the Saviour on earth and in heaven—this, respected hearers, this is Jesus Christ. O Jesus, who can speak of thee? What tongue can melt thy sweet name into the liquid flow of heavenly harmony? Thy name is sweeter than music on the waters; than the hum of bees; than the song of birds; than the flowers of the gentle spring-time. Thy divine face and thy divine life are the poets', painters', sculptors', speakers' despair. Thou art the fairest of the sons of woman, and none can tell thy beauty; and yet that beauty is reflected from every pure and holy thing. The rays of the sun falling on true men and pure women ever gild Christian countenances.

Where the name of Jesus has not penetrated there is no civilization. Where are men free? Where is the dignity of human nature respected? Only where the name of Jesus is adored. He is the father of the future age. And since His birth no age is great except it be a Christian age. He is the creator of the only true liberty. Before Him, freedom for man meant slavery to man. Jesus taught that spiritual reply of the freeman to the tyrant: "I can not; I must obey God rather than man." The higher law came down on earth and gave liberty to man. The tyrant could still imprison the body, could still take away the life of this outward form, but the soul grew like to an angel in power and beauty, and feared not the tyrants of the body since itself had been made eternally free. "I am a Christian," were the sublime words of simple maidens to the greatest of earthly powers. The persecutor might rage in impotent wrath, but he was powerless in the presence of that Christian utterance. They who spoke thus before the tribunals of the Roman Empire, with its cohorts and its Pretorian guards; its amphitheaters and its wild beasts, did not fear the torturers of the body. They knew that no man had power to hurt the Christian soul—they were free.

When sorrow overwhelms you; when the tear-drops fall hot from the sunken cheeks, you think of Jesus hanging on the cross. To Jesus you present your wife, your new-born babe, your virgin daughter. On the breast of your fathers in the hour of death you place the crucifix. On the graves of the dear ones who have fallen asleep in Christ, the cross is the symbol of resurrection and of hope. The name of Jesus is interwoven with every fiber of the heart. He who seeks to take Christ from the hearts of the people is the people's greatest and most dangerous enemy. What has infidelity to give us in the place of Christ, our God and our Saviour? The great number of human beings are condemned to labor and to suffer here, and have no hope of any other earthly lot, and how wretched will not their condition be if all hope of future blessing is taken from them.

St. Paul could only preach Christ crucified—to the Jews a scandal, to the Gentiles folly. We preach Christ, who has lifted up the human race to a life so light that it had never even conceived of it before him.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Considered from a Liberal Republican Standpoint.

Hints for Politicians.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your paper takes the very front rank among the champions of what is called the "New Departure." I employ this term with no purpose of deciding between you and the adherents of Stephens and Toombs the question which of you stand on the old party ground, but merely because the words "new departure" are well understood, though they may be literally incorrect. In short, you are opposed to the President and the tendencies of the party in power, and you wish the opposition to Mr. Grant to be carried on under the Democratic banner; but you desire that the Democracy should waive all further opposition to the freedom, citizenship and enfranchisement of the negro, and should, to show its sincerity in that respect, acknowledge the validity of the three Constitutional amendments, and forego all attempts to repeal them or any of them.

You do not deny that one of your main objects in acknowledging the equality of races is the hope that the Democratic party will thereby be better enabled to unite in the support of its candidates a great many persons who now dislike to be called Democrats, a great many who are anxious that the negro question should be forever closed, who are afraid that its reopening will result in a new civil war; the hope, in one word, to gain enough Republican or no-party voters for your side to elect a Democratic President and Congress.

Though I personally believe that any effort to defeat Mr. Grant's re-election by a simple Democratic nomination of any kind is utterly hopeless; yet, as you may perhaps entertain a different view, I would like to suggest to you one of the shortcomings of the Democratic party, which ought to be remedied before it can expect any accessions from the ranks of wavering Republicans. Though you propose to acknowledge and obey the Fourteenth amendment, you fail to lay the proper stress upon these words in the fourth section thereof: "The validity of the public debt of the United States shall not be questioned."

Now it seems to me that the people of the North, excepting those who are rampant Democrats, and a great many of these, care as much or more about the sanctity of the national debt than they do about the negro. The Democratic party cannot hope to absorb all the thoughtful, disinterested opponents of Grant until they give up not only repudiation, but everything squinting toward it; all propositions looking in any way toward lessening the full payment in gold of the last dollar of principal or interest of the bonds. Any proposition looking in that direction is regarded by the friends of the national credit as evincing the heartfelt desire of the propounder to repudiate the whole bonded debt, if he could; and, for this reason, every proposition of this kind is just as injurious to the party countenancing it as H. Clay Dean's or Brick Pomeroy's proposal to wipe the national debt out with one stroke of the sponge.

To some Democrats—indeed, to a great many—a Democratic party, in which they shall not be allowed to curse either the nigger or the bloated bondholder, may appear like the play of Hamlet with the Prince's part left out. But I know that you and Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. John Quincy Adams and a great many others consider a great many good and sound principles, which you call Democratic, left behind, though the equality of the negro and the full payment of the bondholder be admitted. There is, among others, the repeal of all the acts giving needless and dangerous powers to the President or to the United States Courts; the removal of all protective features of the tariff; the repeal of the navigation laws and of all other laws conferring privileges or monopolies to one set of citizens at the expense of others; a complete amnesty; the reform of the civil service on the principle of giving the public employments to the fittest, and to them only; the stoppage of all subsidies and land grants, and of all purchases of foreign territory, unless it be demanded by the unmistakable voice of the people. As you may deem a Democratic success important enough on account of these and similar objects, but you had best join in the discouragement of all those pestilent attempts to undermine the national credit which have cropped out from time to time in Democratic journals and platforms? Allow me to enumerate them in detail, and to show up their injustice or futility.

First came the various propositions, that the bonds should be taxed; and the clamor for taxing them generally confounded the State and National Governments, and was clear only on one point—that of hostility to the holders of the bonds. But let me disentangle the subject, and dispose first of the outcry that the bonds should be subjected to taxation under State authority (that is, to State taxes proper and to city and county assessments) like other property. As early as 1829, in the case of Weston against the city of Charleston, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that no State, nor authority under a State, could lay a tax on the securities of the United States, without the express consent of Congress. But the securities which are now held against the United States were all issued under acts in which Congress expressly pledged itself not to give that consent. It follows that to give this consent would be direct repudiation, and that for a very trifling object. For out of nineteen hundred millions, less than twelve hundred million dollars' worth are held in the United States, the others abroad, where of course they cannot fall under the taxing power of any one State. Then again, nearly four hundred millions belong to the National Banks, and are thus virtually owned by the shareholders in these banks. But, by a well-known clause of the National currency act, the State in which a National Bank is located has the right to tax its shares and business like those of any other bank. Thus only eight hundred millions of bonds remain about which the question can arise. Of these, nearly one-eighth belongs to the savings institutions of the East, which are anyhow, by the local laws, exempt from taxation. Of the rest, a very large portion is held by persons that are greatly in debt; and as the States generally tax "credits and effects" only as "residuary," the bonds thus held must necessarily escape taxation. If altogether as many as six hundred million dollars' worth of bonds owe their exemption from State burdens to the law of the United States alone, we must not forget that they are a kind of property easily concealed and withheld from assessment, and that more than half of them would be thus withheld in the absence of any legal exemption. Supposing the tax rate, on an average, to be the same as in Kentucky—forty cents on the hundred dollars—and the residuary, as with us, not subject to municipal taxes, it will be found that the annual burden to the country of keeping the covenant of State tax exemption to the bondholders is no more than twelve hundred thousand dollars. And as the owners of bonds generally own other property besides, a great part of this burden falls on them. Whoever takes the trouble of running out this plain calculation will, unless he entertains a very bitter hatred to the holders of the war bonds, admit that this kind of repudiation at least "won't pay."

I will now examine the next proposition: that the United States should tax the bonds "like other property." To this the simple answer is that the United States do not tax property at all. They lay their taxes, duties and impost only on consumption. There were, until lately, certain excise duties on the use and ownership of certain articles of luxury—carriages, gold watches, silver plate, billiard tables, etc.; but all of these have been abrogated. No one is, now-a-days, assessed for a United States tax merely because he is the owner of any particular kind of property, and there is no reason, therefore, why the owner of their evidences of debt should be treated more harshly than the owner of anything else.

How, then, about taxing the income of the bonds? As long as any income tax was paid on incomes from other sources, the annual interest was subjected to the same rates; only in the assessments of 1863 and 1864, for 1862 and 1863, the rate was lower. The income tax will never be collected again, and it is, therefore, very proper that in the last funding law Congress exempted the new bonds from all national taxes, for an income-tax was the only one to which they could have been subjected. This provision facilitates the negotiation of the bonds and pays for itself. It might, on the other hand, have been provided that one-twentieth part of the current interest shall be deducted at the Treasury upon the payment of the interest coupons; but this would have only resulted in a proportionate loss in the negotiation of the bonds, or a higher nominal rate of interest would have to be fixed to make up for the deduction. On the other hand, to make a deduction, under the name of tax, from the interest of the old bonds, without regard to their being held abroad, by persons owing no allegiance to the United States, and not legally or morally bound to pay them taxes, could not have been called anything else than simple robbery.

The next and one of the most dangerous forms of covert repudiation is the cry for the repeal of the import duties on coffee, sugar and tea, raised by professed free traders. These men must, to make their professions good, demand the repeal of the duties on iron, copper, lumber, woolen and cotton fabrics, &c., because these duties are protective; and to repeal both the protective duties, and a great many of those which are purely revenue duties besides, will leave the government without a sufficient income to pay the interest on its debt.

But the most popular of all the attacks on the public credit is the proposal to pay off the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. To discuss all the different shapes which this proposition has taken would swell this communication to an inordinate length. I will only remark that for more than a year the premium of gold has fluctuated between ten and fifteen per cent., and we all hope that it will soon come to par. At present, therefore, no considerable saving to the tax-paying people could be effected by such a proceeding, unless the difference in value between gold and greenbacks was greatly increased. Of course there is no man, having any sound financial views but knows full well that a new inflation of prices by the depreciation of the currency, with bursting of the bubble which must follow it, would inflict on the people of the United States greater pecuniary losses (aside from the moral injury) than those which are measured by the whole of the national debt. In other words, the people can not, without the loss of any considerable part of the amount due them, by paying it in currency, [illegible] hurting themselves more in another way. The people can, however, by indulging in the discussion of this matter, so far depress the credit of the United States as to compel them to pay nearly two per centum a year more on their loans than the Government of Great Britain, which owes more than ours and can offer no better security.

If there should be another Democratic National Convention, it should in its platform go as far or even farther than the Republican convention in sustaining the sacredness of public credit; thus convincing the financial world that the redemption of American bonds is as independent of the result of elections as the quarterly payments to the holders of British consols; and such an immediate rise of American credit may follow that the whole five-twenty indebtedness may be re-funded at four per cent.—reflecting not only honor on our country, but saving to our tax-burdened people a yearly outlay of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars. Honesty is the best policy.

A Democratic party, true to the rights of man and alive to the honor and credit of the nation—all hail to it! We shall not quarrel over names, though I still sign myself—

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

Omnipotence furnishes strength.

Wit and humor belong to genius alone.

It is always flood-tide in the eternal ocean.

Love keeps no books. It has no accounts.

Fine gold fears not the fire, nor solid stone the water.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

A great man is always willing to be little.—[Emerson.

The wittiest person in a comedy is he who plays the fool.

We are all as God made us, and oftentimes a great deal worse.

A ship should not be held by one anchor, nor life by a single hope.

The weak may be joked out of anything but their weakness.—[Zimmerman.

Opinions grounded upon mere prejudice are always sustained with the greatest violence.

Self-will is so ardent and active that it will break a world to pieces to make a stool to sit on.

What is resignation? It is putting God between one's self and one's grief.—[Madam Swetchine.

He travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.—[Sir Philip Sidney.

When Charity walks into the lowest places of want, we see the beautiful purity of her robes most distinctly.

Any career may be spiritual that is not in itself base. Be you scholar, merchant, marine, artist, statesman, artisan, you may be saint.

A private sorrow may overcome a man, who could brave a hundred battles, or bear acutest physical pain without a murmur.

Always consult discretion—it is more discreet to be silent than to speak when it is not accompanied by sense and reason.—[Epictetus.

A wise man looks upon men as he does on horses; all their caparisons of title, wealth and place he considers but as harness.—[Cecil.

When fame is regarded as the end, and merit as only the means, men are apt to dispense with the latter, if the former can be had without it.

If happiness means absence of care and inexperience of painful emotion, the best securities of it are a hard heart and good digestion.—[Froude.

They whose minds are least grieved by calamities, and who best meet them in action, are the greatest both in public and private life.—[Epictetus.

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out of them till they have been for a short time in hot water.

"It is," said Sir Matthew Hale, "as great a dishonor as a man is capable of that for a little money he is hired to say otherwise than he thinks."

Brevity is in writing what charity is to all the other virtues. Righteousness without the one is worth nothing, nor authorship without the other.—[Sidney Smith.

A man ought to carry himself in the world as an orange-tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden, swinging perfume from every little censer it holds up to the air.

No one sees the wallet on his own back, though every one carries two packs—one before, stuffed with the faults of his neighbors; the other behind, filled with his own.—[Old Proverb.

The vine clings to the tree when its trunk is sturdy with sap, and its branches are full of leaves and nests, and clings to it also when it is only a jagged stump, riven and shattered by the lightning.

Cotton Mather used to say there was a gentleman mentioned in the 19th chapter of Acts to whom he was more deeply indebted than almost any other person—and that was the town clerk of Ephesus, whose counsel was to do nothing rashly.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acids; but love and trust are sweet juices.

Mrs. Stowe says that "motherhood to the woman who has lived only to be petted, only to be herself the center of all things, is a virtual dethronement. Something weaker, fairer, more delicate than herself comes—something for her to serve and care for more than herself."

Not only is language the means of developing man's extraordinary capacity for federal life, but it brings him to be wrought upon to a marvelous extent by the act, the character, the knowledge of another, of one who may have lived and died in another age and clime. Thus he is the scholar of the world.

The want of normal conceptions of rights and obligations impairs the civil codes and imperils the social and political life of nations. The domain of morality covers the springs of human action; and, as this self-conscious life of man is only illuminated through man, the race is at times involved in moral darkness.

The great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful—the great and insignificant, is energy, invincible determination—a purpose once fixed upon, and then death or victory. That quality will compass anything that is possible in life, and no talent, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a man without it.

Nothing perishes in this world, but things merely vary and change their form. To be born means simply that a thing begins to be something different from what it was before; and dying is ceasing to be the same thing. Yet, although nothing retains long the same image, the sum of the whole remains constant.—[Pythagoras.

Habits of scorn and contempt are based in and grow out of an inordinate self-righteousness—the "holier-than-thou" principle. It is very far removed from that humility which distrusts its own powers, and hence seeks alliance with a power above; and so, by the operations of a self-righteous instinct, it gravitates toward a coalescing with the very evil which, at the outset, it affected to scorn and treat with contempt.

Your way may wind along dangerous bridle-paths, and amid wolf's howl and the scream of the vulture, but the way still winds upward till angels guard it, and trees of life overarch it, and thrones line it, and crystaline fountains leap on it, and the pathway ends at gates that are pearl, and streets that are gold, and temples that are always open, and hills that quake with perpetual song, and a city mingling forever Sabbath and jubilee and triumph and coronation.—[Dewitt Talmadge.

In this world the man who, riding over gory fields, trampling on the dead, moves onward to victory, is welcomed by the multitudes with wild acclamations, and they place upon his brow the laurels of triumph. But the man who, in the quiet chambers of his soul, without clash of arms or smoke of battle, achieves the thorough conquest of himself, on his brow, amid the hallelujahs of heaven, God shall place a royal diadem.—[Rev. H. Moore.

What we habituate ourselves to admire, we love to associate with; and what we associate with we gradually imitate and adopt its features into our own lives. They who associate with the good are much stronger than they who go out alone to fight the evil. Christianity would never have succeeded had it been a system of mere negations—if it had not trained its disciples to bitter scorn and intense and direct opposition of what was heathenish and corrupt.

A man has not risen very high, who expends his energy only in scorning and contempt for the evil. That ox will not grow very fat and strong which spends its hours in the pasture-field horning and scraping up the thistles, to the neglect of filling his stomach with the sweet and nutritious grass. And so in the church, there are who boast they can scent out heresy in the very hair of a man's head or in the cut of his clothes, are very lean and miserable saints for the most part.

Many a hundred sermons have I heard in England, many a dissertation on the mysteries of the faith, on the divine mission of the clergy, on apostolic succession, on bishops, and justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but never during these thirty wonderful years, never, one that I can recollect on common honesty, or those primitive commandments, "Thou shalt not lie" and "Thou shalt not steal."—[Froude.

Vulgarity implies shallowness of nature, and therewith crudeness of performance, its chief domain being the more exposed phenomena of social life, which afford a field for the display of minor vanities and pretensions and impudences. The vulgar man is not civil; he is officious, and from doltish indelicacy is prone to meddling, and thus becomes at times offensive as well as ridiculous. Moderation, modesty, unobtrusiveness being characteristics of gentlemanhood, vulgarity shows itself in the contraries of overdoing and excess.

Where any one, from incapacity or heedlessness, finds it more easy to judge an agent as evil or as good, than to define the evil or good of his action or language, and proceeds to expression of such judgment, let him promptly and modestly, if invited, confess the motive of zeal or benevolence which actuated him; but if he shall find, upon reflection, that he could honestly and charitably have judged the performance rather than the performer, or wholly have suppressed this judgment, let him not attempt any such justification, but, on the contrary, if permitted, acknowledge and condemn the transgression of his lips, briefly but unreservedly.

An old saying is, that Providence helps those who help themselves; but many of the children of this world help those who do not help themselves. If a man or woman sets out to be taken care of, as the lilies of the field are clothed, without his or her own labor, ten to one but the undertaking will be successful. If one member of a family assumes an attitude of helplessness, the rest presently assent to it. Jane is too delicate to do this or that, so Sophia does her own task and Jane's also; and nobody helps Sophia or considers that she is doing more than is right. And, as we are very apt to love best those who cost us most sacrifice and self-denials, ten to one the most helpless and improvident member of a family will be the pet of all the others.

Economy in women is an essential domestic virtue. Some women have a foolish love of expensive baubles; a taste which a very little care, probably, in their early education might have prevented. We are told that when a collection of $2000 was made for the celebrated Cuzzoni, to save her from absolute want, she immediately laid out $200 of the money in the purchase of a shell-cap which was then in fashion. Prudent mothers will avoid showing any admiration of pretty trinkets before their young daughters, and the still more important duty of allowing no stability to the mere caprice of fashion, which creates a taste for baubles, as it were, by proclamation. "Such a thing is pretty, but it is of no use; such a thing is pretty, but it will soon wear out," a mother may say; and she should prove the truth of her assertion to her pupils.

BOGUS DIPLOMAS.

How a Philadelphia Medical College Prostitutes Itself.

Rosenzweig's License.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The terrible tragedies lately enacted by certain so-called physicians in this city, or at least under their direction, have directed public attention to the very pertinent inquiry, "Who and what are these men, and whence do they get their diplomas and their licenses to practice?" One of these miserable wretches, Jacob Rosenzweig—the man who, for the sake of a few dollars, sent the unfortunate Alice Augusta Bowlsby to an untimely grave, and thereby plunged two respectable families into the direst distress—told a Tribune reporter who visited him in prison that he held a diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. On the wall of one of the rooms of his house on Second avenue there hung, framed and glazed, what certainly purported to be a diploma from that institution. Among his papers now in the hands of the police is one in Latin writing, beginning, "*Universitatis Americana apud Philidelphiam*," and addressed to Jacob Rosenzweig. For a long time past this College had an evil reputation for trafficking in diplomas with any unqualified persons who are willing to pay an exorbitant fee if no questions were asked; and at the time of the Bowlsby tragedy the fact was generally commented on by the press, especially in Philadelphia. In reply to these comments the College authorities addressed the following letter to the Philadelphia Morning Post. It is reprinted *verbatim*:

Editor Morning Post

Having my attention called to an article in your Editorial Column of your Paper of the first inst in regard to Rosenberg the abortionist being a graduate of the eclectic College 514 Pine this is a gross error and a stigma on the College as no man by that name was ever entered on the Books of this College as a matriculand and furthermore the Party has not a Diploma from this School

Respectfully yours
Prof of Anatomy
R W De Beust M D
514 Pine St

Certain points cannot escape the attention of the careful reader of this letter. First—Prof. De Beust denies that a man named Rozenberg either graduated or received a diploma from his college, but he says nothing of a man named Rosenzweig. Second—he acknowledges by implication that the granting of diplomas to unqualified persons would be "a stigma on the college." Third—His concluding sentence is a virtual admission that the college does grant diplomas to others than its own graduates. Moreover, the letter itself does not give the impression of having been written by a man as highly educated as a professor of anatomy in any medical college ought to be. The Morning Post replied editorially to the first part of the professor's letter, in an article which concluded as follows:

As we did not assert that Rozenberg had received a diploma from Buchanan's college, but that it is reported that Rosenzweig had procured such a document from the Pine-street "college," we are not yet inclined to withdraw the sentence so objectionable to Mr. De Beust. His communication is faithfully given, the original copy being as faithfully preserved. We will not say that Mr. De Beust, the "Professor of Anatomy" at the Eclectic College, has attempted to deceive the community through our columns, but we must insist on having the proof that Rosenzweig did not receive his diploma from the same institution.

No reply has as yet been received from the College to the very proper and just demand of the Philadelphia Post. There is, therefore, presumptive evidence that no exonerative reply can be given. Nevertheless, the charge of granting medical diplomas to unworthy persons is not so conclusively brought home to the College by the default as might be deemed desirable, and the Tribune, having the interest of the public at heart, determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and, if possible, to produce direct and unimpeachable evidence. With this object in view, a reporter of the Tribune addressed the following letter to the secretary of the College in question, writing under an assumed name, and making suitable arrangements for receiving a reply without awakening suspicion as to the source whence his letter proceeded:

—— ST., WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., September 13, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: For two years I studied medicine in England—not long enough to entitle me to a diploma. I have been professionally engaged here for the last year, and now feel worthy of a diploma. I am told that your college is willing to grant diplomas in such cases, on payment of fees, to respectable applicants who can not afford the time for a new course and examination. Will you kindly inform me if such is the case, and, if so, what steps I must take to obtain the diploma. Also be kind enough to inform me what the fees amount to. I trust they are not very high. I am yours respectfully,

JAMES BROWN.

By return of post an answer was received, which at once to a great extent committed the college authorities. It was their obvious duty to have handed James Brown's letter to the police, but their reply, printed below, shows at a glance that they were willing to negotiate. It is written on the official paper of the college, and signed by Prof. John Buchanan, one of the leading members of the faculty:

COLLEGE BUILDING, No. 514 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Please call at 263 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on Dr. Bowlsby. Your letter has been sent to him, and he will attend to it. I am respectfully yours,

JOHN BUCHANAN.

Some days were allowed to elapse before any notice was taken of Prof. Buchanan's communication. The reporter then wrote as directed to Dr. Bowlsby (ominous name!), hoping to elicit something more directly compromising. His letter and Dr. Bowlsby's reply are given below. This reply was also written on the official college paper, precisely similar to that used by Prof. Buchanan. Both of these men addressed their replies to "Dr." James Brown, though they had only too good reason to know that he was not a doctor.

—— ST., WILLIAMSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to my application for a diploma to the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, Prof. John Buchanan has requested me to communicate with you. This I should have done some days ago had I not been unexpectedly called out of town. I assume from Dr. Buchanan's letter that, under the special circumstances detailed in my letter to the college authorities, the diploma will be granted. If you will kindly inform me of the amount of the fees, I will at once forward them to you or to the college, as you may direct. I must apologize for not calling upon you, but my absence for some days has thrown considerable extra work on my hands. I am yours, respectfully,

JAMES BROWN.

DR. BOWLSBY, No. 263 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Yours received, and contents noted. If the college can be satisfied of your legal qualifications, the Faculty will confer the degree upon you for $100.

I will endeavor to call on you Monday, about 12 o'clock at noon, and talk the matter over with you. Yours, very sincerely,

W. H. BOWLSBY, M. D., No. 263 Myrtle ave.

To DR. J. BROWN.

At noon on Monday Dr. Bowlsby called, inquired for Dr. James Brown, and was told that he was at his office in New York, the persons of whom he made the inquiry having been previously instructed what to say in the case. He left the letter given above, No. 4; said that, having found he was too late for the Saturday night post, he had brought the letter himself, and begged that Dr. Brown would call upon him at his earliest convenience. He was evidently anxious to secure as soon as possible James Brown's $100 for his $30 diploma, $30 being the regular fee, according to the college prospectus. The sentence in Dr. Bowlsby's letter, "if the college can be satisfied of your legal qualifications," naturally rendered the reporter a little cautious, though he did not anticipate much trouble on the score of qualifications. Nevertheless, in order to be on the safe side, he secured the services of a young medical student, who has been through a part only of the necessary course of instruction in medicine and surgery, to represent him, alias James Brown, in the forthcoming examination before Dr. Bowlsby. This student, according to the affidavits of himself and his instructors, which are in our safekeeping, "cannot possibly be and is not competent to pass such an examination as would entitle him to a diploma."

On Tuesday evening, the 26th of September, the reporter accompanied his friend, the medical student, to the door of Dr. Bowlsby's residence, No. 263 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, and took a quiet survey of the premises while the student passed through the inquisitorial fire, his whole interview with the doctor, however, lasting barely nine minutes by a neighboring baker's clock. The reporter naturally expected to see a substantial and respectable house, such as is ordinarily occupied by first-class physicians and college professors. To his profound astonishment he found that William H. Bowlsby, M. D., Professor of Gynæcology in the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, is the humble proprietor of a small, unpretending drug store. In the window is a placard announcing that "Roots, Barks and Herbs" may be purchased within; outside a colored transparency informs the thirsty wayfarer that in Bowlsby's store he can refresh himself with "root beer." Dr. Bowlsby's children were, at the moment of the reporter's arrival, rather boisterously amusing themselves on the pavement and in the gutter. This, on the whole, looked well for obtaining the diploma on easy terms; and, for once, appearances were not deceitful. Long before the reporter expected his companion's return Dr. Bowlsby bowed the young aspirant for bogus medical honors out of the store, and the latter immediately hurried up the street with his friend the reporter; but not before the reporter had had a good look at Dr. Bowlsby. As soon as a convenient spot was reached the reporter proceeded to take notes of the conversation between Dr. Bowlsby and the student. The following is substantially what passed between them, the student vouching for its correctness:

Student—Good evening, Dr. Bowlsby. I have called upon you, as you requested, with reference to my application to the College in Philadelphia for a diploma.

Dr. Bowlsby—Oh? You are Dr. James Brown, with whom we have been in correspondence?

Student—Yes.

Some desultory but unimportant remarks then passed in reference to this correspondence.

Dr. Bowlsby—I called at your house yesterday, but you were not at home.

Student—I was at my office in New York. I only sleep at home.

Dr. Bowlsby—So your landlady told me. Where is your office in New York?

Student—I would rather not say. The fact is, have been working with another physician and taking some of his patients. He is under the impression that I already hold a diploma. Indeed, I have made representations to him to that effect. That is the reason why I wrote to you from my boarding-house and not from my office. I did not want the college letters delivered at the office for fear my friend's suspicions might be aroused.

Dr. Bowlsby—*Quite right.*

Student—I suppose the College informed you of the circumstances under which I applied for the diploma?

Dr. Bowlsby—Yes.

Student—Do you think the College will make any difficulty about granting me the diploma?

Dr. Bowlsby—Oh, no. I, myself, would not hesitate to give you one; and I do not think the College will hesitate about it if you are qualified to practice.

Student—What are the conditions of my obtaining a diploma?

Dr. Bowlsby—The payment of $100, as I said in my letter, and the writing of a thesis on the branch of medical science with which you deem yourself best acquainted. If the thesis is well written it will be published in the next number of The College Journal.

Student—What are the qualifications?

Dr. Bowlsby—You have a fair knowledge of anatomy, I suppose?

Student—Well, I have a basis. I have not studied lately, and am, perhaps, a little rusty; but, in a few weeks, I think I would work up a fair examination.

Dr. Bowlsby—*Ah! that will do. I shall make a favorable representation of your case to the college. Come here to-morrow night, about this time, and pay me the $100, and I will have the diploma for you two or three days afterward.*

Student—Good evening, Dr. Bowlsby.

Dr. Bowlsby (bowing the student out)—Good night, Doctor.

And that was all the examination which "Dr. James Brown" had to pass in order to graduate and receive a diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. The published prospectus of the college furnishes the following ordinances as to examinations and graduation:

The requirements for graduation are: The candidate must be 21 years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination before the several professors on the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. The application for the degree must be made four weeks before the close of the session, and must be accompanied with the graduation fee, and a thesis on some medical subject.

Dr. Bowlsby's requirements, from a perfect stranger, coming without a letter of introduction, are nothing more or less than the payment of $100. The readiness with which he transacts business is charming, and reminds one of the old Scotch song, "Only whistle, and I'll come to ye, my lad." An unqualified person has only to whistle to Bowlsby to the tune of $100, and out comes the diploma.

According to his arrangement with Dr. Bowlsby, the young student called the following evening (Wednesday, September 27), and proposed to Dr. Bowlsby that half the money should be paid on the following Sunday, and the diploma be forthcoming at the same time. Dr. Bowlsby quickly objected to the proposal. "You see," he said, "*all we professors have a share in the $100, and it would not be well for me to write for the diploma without sending some money. They might not be inclined to sign the diploma without seeing their way to the money; and, besides, questions might then be asked which it would, possibly, be disagreeable for you to answer.*" The student replied that he could not raise all the money at once, as he had to depend on some collections from patients. "Well," rejoined the Doctor, "if you bring me $50 I will send on for the diploma. You can pay the rest when I receive it. That will save you some days' waiting, as you are so anxious to get the diploma at once." To this arrangement the student acceded, and took his leave. On the 2d of October the Tribune reporter, being desirous of finding out to what extent Dr. Bowlsby and his college could be bargained with, wrote the following letter, and received by return of post the annexed reply:

——, ——st., Oct. 2, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry I was unable to call upon you last night with the money for my diploma. Some patients, from whom I had bills to collect, disappointed me at the last moment. How soon I shall get their money I do not know. Would it not be possible to let me have the diploma for less than $100? I see by the College Prospectus, on which your letter is written, that $30 is the ordinary fee. I can raise $50 at once. Now, I am anxious to have the diploma. If you will get it for me for that amount, I will bring it to your house any night you may name. I trust you will favorably consider this proposal. I am, yours respectfully,

JAMES BROWN.

To Dr. Bowlsby, 263 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn.

No. 263 MYRTLE-AVE., Sept. 2, 1871.

DEAR SIR: You will see that the fees are, for one course, $75, and two courses are requisite for graduation. I have no authority to make any change. I will do all I can for you. If you are down to-morrow evening (Tuesday) I will be at home. Yours truly, W. H. BOWLSBY, M. D.

To Dr. James Brown.

P. S. If I can get anything off for you, I will.

The following letters also passed between the reporter and Dr. Bowlsby:

——, ——st., Oct. 5, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I was much pleased on reading the postscript of your letter of Tuesday. The fact is, I am very poor just now, and shall be only too glad to have a reduction made in the price of the diploma. If you will let me know definitely the very lowest sum for which I can obtain it, I will at once use every effort to get the money. I am most anxious to have the matter settled as quickly as possible. I am yours, respectfully,

JAMES BROWN.

To Prof. Bowlsby.

No. 263 MYRTLE-AVE., Oct. 6, 1871.

DEAR SIR: If you wish to see me, I am at home in the evening. Call any Saturday or Sunday. In haste, very truly, [illegible] B.

[illegible] this letter the reporter concluded to drop the correspondence and spread the whole matter before the public, leaving all, and especially those interested in maintaining the honor of the medical profession, to draw their own inferences.

DESCRIPTION OF AN INFAMOUS COLLEGE.

The Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia occupies the very moderate-sized house of about thirty feet frontage, and consisting of three stories and a basement, No. 514 Pine street. The first floor contains three or four offices, with a scanty supply of old furniture and an accumulation of dust that would give a fortnight's work to a New England housewife, and entail serious wear and tear on her stock of patience and good humor. In the rear of these offices is a small anatomical museum, comprising a marvelous collection of bottled babies (all of them wearing an agonized and savage expression of countenance), several life-like figures, including Eve, Venus, and Mars (in "goome elastic," as the curator, a young man of the Bob Sawyer type, explained), a few grim and ghastly skeletons in glass cases, and a considerable array of wax models of that nauseating description which certain Broadway museums find a profit in exhibiting for the entertainment of morbid minds. In one of the dingy, dirty rooms on this floor Dr. Buchanan has his office. He is a slip-shod, greasy-faced man, short, and broad-shouldered, with an uneasy, restless eye, and a close resemblance to an Avenue B butcher in his Sunday clothes. Prof. Buchanan evidently thinks slovenliness an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. He apparently regards the wearing of a necktie as a piece of reckless extravagance, and scornfully disdains the use of a finger-brush as too common-place an agent of cleanliness for a man of his high intellectual type. Prof. Buchanan, however, gets through much work in the course of the four and twenty hours. He attends to the correspondence, negotiates the sale of diplomas to unqualified persons, gives away, when he cannot otherwise dispose of, the surplus copies of The College Journal, does some professional consultation in the basement, and a little lecturing on Uroscopy, and transacts any general business that may turn up.

But it must not be supposed that the whole labor of the college is thrown on the shoulders of Prof. Buchanan. The official prospectus of the college informs the would-be student of medicine that he is assisted by seven regular and eight auxiliary professors. Speaking of the college it says:

The following embrace its distinguished Faculty:

Regular Faculty.	Auxiliary Faculty.
Joseph Sites, M. D.	J. Isaacs, M. D.
Ry. Hollembeck, M. D.	N. Bedortha, M. D.
John Buchanan, M. D.	Geo. H. Hutchins, M.D.
William Clark, M. D.	Mat. H. Smith, LL.D.
E. Down, M. D.	Wm. H. Bowlsby, M. D.
J. D. Hylton, M. D.	James Hill, M. D.
H. C. Stickney, M. D.	R. H. De Beust, M. D.
A. P. Bissell, M. D.	R. McLellan, M. D.

These gentlemen are, according to the prospectus, "men eminent in the profession, earnest, harmonious, energetic in imparting a course of medical instruction; unsurpassed in practical utility." One of them, Prof. Wm. H. Bowlsby, is so self-sacrificing in the interests of medical science as to keep a third-class drug-store on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

On the upper floors there are two lecture-rooms, a workshop for students in dentistry (Prof. Buchanan says, "Those country doctors always want to know how to make a set of teeth"), a small dissecting-room, and a few bedrooms. The same official prospectus announces that "the location of the college is unsurpassed; the building is commodious, capable of accommodating 300 students;" and another clause gives the price of "Board, $4 50 per week." Prof. Buchanan is more modest. He says they can accommodate 30 or 40 students, but that, having found it disadvantageous to the students themselves to have them all collected together, they have adopted the practice of boarding them in the neighborhood in parties of five or six. However, as the Doctor admits that the number of students at present in the college is slightly under 100, the accommodation for the 300 that the prospectus talks about is not a matter of immediate importance.

There are, doubtless, some students and Professors attached to the College, though when a Tribune reporter visited the place a few days ago, about 11½ o'clock in the morning, they were not to be seen. The reporter saw Prof. Buchanan, the Curator of the Museum, the wax models, the skeletons, the bottled babies, and the dust, but in no part of the building was his search for a student, or one of Dr. Buchanan's fellow-professors, rewarded. The place was as lifeless as Goldsmith's deserted village. Had the reporter only previously advised Dr. Buchanan of his coming, that astute professor would, doubtless, have improvised a large class of students and a full staff of professors for the occasion. As it was, however, having paid his respects to the College with the avowed object of placing a young man there as a student, he left its sacred precincts with the strong conviction that the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia is not a desirable place for study or for graduation.

The facts related above and the correspondence between The Tribune reporters and the College in Philadelphia and Dr. Bowlsby, are fully substantiated and borne out by affidavits, duly sworn before a notary public, and in our possession. For obvious reasons the names of the parties engaged in working out the exposure of this infamous system of selling diplomas are suppressed. The correspondence and affidavits can be produced if circumstances should render their production desirable.

Tobacco Stemmery.

WILL be sold at auction 1st November, in Clarksville, Tenn., for division between the heirs, the first-class tobacco stemmery and residence belonging to the estate of M. H. Kerr, deceased.

The stemmery property fronts 233 feet on Spring street, running back 210 feet to Wilcox street.

The stemmery, built of stone and wood, is in perfect repair and order, and well supplied with scales, [illegible], stills, &c.; contains nine good screws, and has a capacity of 500 to 600 hhds of strips; was run a part of the past season, with a make of over 400 hhds strips.

On the property is a large cooper-shop, new brick office containing two rooms, and a fine cistern.

The lot containing the dwelling-house fronts 240 feet on Main street, running back 280 feet to the stemmery property, which it joins. The house contains six rooms. On the lot is an excellent ice-house, good cistern, smoke-house, stable, cow-house, and corn-crib.

The garden is terraced, and the lot contains a thrifty young peach and apple orchard.

The two pieces of property will be sold separately. Possession will be given of the stemmery on day of sale; of the residence on 1st January, 1872.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; the remainder on a credit of one and two years, notes to bear interest from date, and a lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

JAS. L. GLENN, Agent.

Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1871.
se30 MoWTh-te-1stp

FALL, 1871.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

Manufacturers,

Offer special prices on the following Goods, of their own manufacture and importation:

MIRRORS, For Parlors, Dining-rooms, Saloons, Stores, Bed-rooms, &c.

WINDOW-CORNICE. A very superior article of Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, warranted to wash, and far superior to the brass, and cheaper.

PICTURE-FRAMES, For Portraits, Engravings, Chromos, &c., made in Walnut, Gilt, Rosewood, ornamental and plain, of every description.

SHOW-CASES, Silver and Wooden, for which we have been awarded the highest premiums and claim to be the largest makers West.

WALNUT BRACKETS, Wall-Pockets, Book-Shelves, Towel-Racks, Towel-Stands, Corner-Closets, Hat Racks, Shaving-Stands, Side-Brackets, Corner-Brackets, &c., of every description, carved and scroll finish.

WALL-PAPER Of every description.

Chromos, Engravings, &c.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING IS ALL WE ASK AT

75 Fourth st., near Main.

se30 eod3m-1stp

NOTICE!

After the payment of Chicago Losses, the Companies represented by us show the following strong condition:

Imperial, London	- -	$8,000,000 00
Andes, Cincinnati	- -	1,228,148 46
National, Boston	- -	500,000 00
Amazon, Cincinnati	- -	500,000 00
Kenton, Kentucky	- -	100,000 00

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

Unquestioned Security

IN THE ABOVE COMPANIES.

SLAUGHTER, TYLER & CAMPBELL.

oc29 dtflstp

WINDOW GLASS!

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

Direct Importers, Dealers, and Agents, offer at the Lowest Prices all sizes of

POLISHED FRENCH PLATE GLASS, French Sheet Glass, FINE QUALITY AMERICAN SHEET GLASS NEW ALBANY AND OTHER BRANDS.

mh22 eodtf 68 Main Street, between Second and Third.

C. S. Maltby's Oysters

H. W. ERLE, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "OLD RELIABLE" BALTIMORE OYSTERS, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail. oc22 dlmexTu

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets to-night.

There were five inmates of the station-house yesterday.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, meets to-night.

The different churches were all well attended yesterday.

The trains on the New Albany and Louisville road were crowded yesterday.

The Phoenix mill has turned out 9,000 barrels of flour since the first of August.

The fine weather yesterday brought a large number of visitors from Louisville and Jeffersonville.

The livery stable keepers did a fine business yesterday. Galena was the great center of attraction.

The freight trains on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad brought in large supplies of produce Saturday night.

From the number of drunken men on the street yesterday it would seem that the Sunday law is not very rigidly enforced.

The following were the entries on the station-house slate yesterday: August Mursch, drunk and loitering; John Godlip, drunk. Their cases will be disposed of in the Police Court this morning.

Six emigrant wagons from the mountain regions near Cumberland Gap, passed through the city yesterday, en route for Kansas. They presented a sorry spectacle, and had the usual number of dogs under the wagons.

The police have made seventy-eight arrests the present month for the following charges: Disorderly 33, larceny 2, drunk 19, carrying concealed weapons 2, stragglers 9, loitering 2, nuisance 1, shooting with intent to kill 2, regrating 1. They embraced the following nationalities: Americans 37, Germans 16, colored 14, Irish 9, Canadians 2.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

All of our churches were well attended yesterday and last night.

The Jeffersonville and New Albany train was crowded yesterday nearly all day.

Hundreds of our citizens yesterday took advantage of the lovely day to visit the falls.

Conductors J. M. Phillips and Jack Spalding, of the J., M. and I. R. R., spent the Sabbath at their homes in this city.

Yesterday was a great improvement over last Sunday as regards order. The saloons kept open, but there was no drunkenness as far as heard from.

Bud Whitesides and a man named Johnson were in our city last Saturday night. There is a warrant in the hands of the officers for both of these larks, but they were not caught, though it appears that one of our night police saw and talked to them. Did he know of the warrant being out?

The death of Mr. John Carney, Recorder elect, makes a vacancy in that office, after the expiration of the present incumbent's term, who, by law, is ineligible to hold the office longer, having held it for eight years. There are several aspirants for the vacancy, among whom we may mention Mr. Ples. James, present deputy county clerk; Mr. H. R. Cain and Mr. Evan Shelby. It is probable that the county commissioners will appoint one of these gentlemen in proper time.

One day last week a German of this city had a watch stolen from him. The case was put in the hands of Officer Shadburn, who, by sharp and skillful work, got on the scent of the stolen property and found the watch in the jewelry store of Mr. B. T. Nixon, where it had been left for repairs. The thieves are known by Officer Shadburn, and are too young to prosecute. For the present we refrain from giving their names, on account of their youth and family connections. Shadburn is a shrewd detective, and has ferretted out several mysterious cases in the last three months which, for good reasons, have not been made public.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES—Just received at Mrs. B. A. McGrath's millinery and fancy store all the latest styles of fall and winter millinery; also a large and beautiful assortment of lace collars, cuffs, neck-ties, &c., &c. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Friday afternoon a young lady sitting at a front window, tossing in her hand what might have been a ball of white yarn, attracted the attention of a middle-aged chap on the street, whose gallantry prompted him to hold up his hands for a catch. The interest she displayed in hurling it down to him was no deeper than what he showed in catching it; although, as several who saw the performance charitably remarked, no one could have known that the egg was a bad one.—[Danbury News.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:[illegible] P.M.
6:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line except Sunday	[illegible]:30 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincin. Express (Daily.)	[illegible] P.M.
10:05 P.M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A.M.
5:40 A.M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	[illegible] P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:55 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Lagrange Accomodation, except Sunday	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle. (Sundays excepted.)		Arrive Lou.
6:05 A.M.	(Express Daily.)	7:35 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:55 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A.M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A.M.
12:15 P.M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:15 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Bardstown Accommodation (Daily except Sundays.)	3:30 A.M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:35 A.M.	To & from Elizabethtown	9:30 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	and Greenville, [illegible] miles	6:30 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A.M.
2:40 P.M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A.M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A.M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A.M.
9:40 A.M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P.M.
5:40 P.M.	Night Express	10:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis accommodation (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Express (Daily.)	12:25 P.M.
5:15 P.M.	North Vernon Accommodation	[illegible]

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Maysville has a population of 7,000.

The Maysville packet company has delivered 880 tons of railroad iron at Maysville for the railroad, and there are still 700 tons left for transportation.

John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, says he will never run another horse. Grief for the murder of his brother and sister has brought him to this decision.

In the northern portion of Harrison county, on the 19th instant, the Rev. N. Johnson, aged 75, married Mr. Christopher Price, aged 76, to Mrs. Peggy Adams, aged 70 years.

On Saturday night, the 21st inst., the tobacco warehouse belonging to Charles Bramble and A. Ashcraft, near Claysville, was destroyed by fire. It contained thirty-nine hogsheads of the best leaf tobacco. It was the work of an incendiary. No insurance; loss about $8,000.

Mr. Charles Bagby died at the residence of his son-in-law, R. M. Carlisle, Esq., in Kenton county, on Monday last, in the ninety-second year of his age. Mr. Bagby was a native of Virginia, but moved to Kentucky in early life, and served in the war of 1812. For the last forty years he had resided with his son-in-law. He leaves a large number of descendants.

D. L. Reneker, a thrifty farmer in the northern part of Harrison county, a number of years since purchased an adjoining farm from Abijah DeJarnett, upon which was standing an old brick house. Some three weeks since, Mr. Reneker tore down the old brick house, and found therein twenty pieces of gold, each worth twenty dollars—making the handsome sum of four hundred dollars.

The Adjutant General received information Friday, that on the night of the 24th inst. a body of white men and negroes visited the houses of eight members of a company of State militia, living in Madison, near the Jessamine line, seized and destroyed their guns, shooting into the houses and at the inmates. This is a high-handed outrage, which calls for prompt punishment. It is said that a number of the attacking party can be identified.

The Cynthiana News of Thursday last has the following: "At the sale of Joseph Shawhan, deceased, October 18, 1871, there were about one thousand people present, and the crowd was orderly, and bidding spirited. The property was sold on six months' time, and to judge from the prices paid times are not as hard as some persons would have us believe. Twenty-five horses sold at an average of $192; cattle 4c to 4½c per pound; hogs $3 75 per hundred; twenty milch cows from $35 to $50 per head; 21 suckling calves $16 70 per head; sheep $5 90 per head; corn $1 85 per barrel in the field; hay $10 to $8 50 per stack; oats 30 cents per dozen; 300 acres grass land at 70 cents per acre; 50 acres at $1 per acre; 30 acres at $1 05 per acre; 80 acres at 80 cents per acre; all until the 1st of March, 1872. There was a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion, enough for all present, and an abundance left.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Central Railroad Company is erecting a warehouse in Savannah, Ga.

Columbia, Tenn., boasts a corn-cob exactly in the shape of a human hand.

Weston, the pedestrian, spent last week in delighting the Macon, Ga., Fair ones.

A narrow-gauge railroad is contemplated and chartered from Montgomery, Ala., to Chattanooga.

The Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association opens at Montgomery tomorrow.

The fall meeting of the Great Western Race-course Association was held at St. Joseph, Missouri, last week.

Hon. Joshua Vansant, Democratic Conservative candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, was elected Wednesday last by a majority of 7,035 votes.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Radicals held a meeting last week and nominated two negroes, John Matthews and Joseph Evans, for the Legislature.

Capt. John T. Vannerson, a printer and an honored member of the Order of Odd Fellows, died at his residence near Williamsburg, Va., on the 22d inst.

Hon. E. G. Seawell, of Wilson county, Tenn., presents his potato-loving friends with a sweet potato which measures a few inches over seven feet in length.

Mr. Thomas E. Matthews, a merchant doing business near Gatesville, North Carolina, was murdered between his store and residence on Saturday night last.

Mr. Philip Tabb, living about a mile and a half from Richmond, Va., was cutting corn the other day, when a stalk struck the ball of his eye, splitting it in twain.

Maj. McCalla, in Atlanta at present, is organizing a corps of engineers for the purpose of surveying the route of the projected Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

The cotton gin of Messrs. Frierson & Mayes, with 25,000 pounds of seed cotton, near Columbia, Tennessee, was recently burned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

An iron quadrangular bridge, like that at Hannibal, is being erected across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Missouri. It will be 1,300 feet long, exclusive of approaches.

Mr. Wm. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Vicksburg Times, died of yellow fever last Monday evening. He was a printer by trade, and worked fifteen years with Wilber F. Story, of the Chicago Times.

The Atlanta Sun gives the names of five wholesale firms who are moving from Charleston, South Carolina, to Atlanta, or establishing branches there. So much for the Radical war on South Carolina.

Mrs. Anna F. Stuart, one of the most venerable and elegant ladies of Alexandria, died in that city a few days ago. Mrs. Stuart was the relict of the late Charles F. Stuart, and the mother of Col. Charles E. and Albert Stuart.

The Montgomery Advertiser offers a special premium of twenty-five dollars for the best meal cooked on the fair grounds during the approaching State fair by a young lady under eighteen years of age. Entries open to the world.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Georgia dissolves its connection with the National Division of North America. It "has no desire to affiliate with those who think that all men are born free and equal, without regard to race, color, or previous condition."

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, dated October 22, in which he declares that he has seized the Brunswick and Albany railroad, in order that laborers, contractors and the State may be secured for all just debts due from the company. All bonds of this company and bonds of the State exchanged for second mortgage bonds of said company will not be recognized until all valid claims shall be satisfied.

We have received a pamphlet copy of an address delivered before the Georgia State Agricultural Convention, at Rome, Ga., August 10th, 1871, by C. W. Howard. It is a scholarly production, and must have been heard with profit by the large and intelligent audience assembled on the occasion. Of the press Mr. Howard says: "The press is rapidly becoming the chief power of the land. The orator speaks to a single audience. The printer's voice is uncircumscribed by metes and bounds. He may address thousands, nay, tens of thousands, at distances the most remote from each other. Leading minds that have been accustomed to control by the voice, are now devoting themselves to the press, as the superior element both of usefulness and influence. It will be well for our young men who are considering occupations in the future, to weigh the probable advantages to themselves of a practical knowledge of 'the art preservative.'"

Memphis has an African minstrel troupe for the edification of the Africans, and this is the announcement: "Minstrels, No. 371 Shelby street, corner of Gayoso; F. Essex, lessee and proprietor; J. Hicks, stage manager. Fun and mirth, without vulgarity; new songs; new dances, new olios. Look at the array of talent: F. Essex, brother-bones and female imitator; J. Hicks, tambourinist and Ethiopian comedian; A. Whitaker, clog dancer and side-splitter; F. Austin, happy son of Momus; F. Woodson, balladist and baritone singer; Mrs. Martha Hayden, song and dance lady; Miss Annie Jackson, vocalist and balladist. Programme for this evening: Part first—Instrumental Overture, Company; Opening Chorus, Essex Minstrels; To the West, Miss Hayden; Pretty Sallie Jones, comic, J. Hicks; Ballad, F. Woodson; I Wish I Was a Fish, comic, F. Essex. The first part will conclude with, 'Riding in a Railroad Car.'" A few nights ago the police arrested the whole crowd. They were fined by the Recorder next day. But there was nothing easier than to procure a license, which was done, and now the pandemonium is in full swing.

Cincinnati and the Ferguson trustees are wrestling manfully with the constitution of Ohio, and it is believed in well-informed circles that they will settle everything in a perfectly satisfactory manner by the time that the Lexington and McMinnville railroad is opened to receive freight and passengers.

In about fifteen months Cincinnati will be enabled to subscribe ten, twenty or fifty millions to our Kentucky railway system, if she has a mind to. Come along, boys, and invest! As soon as you get rid of that awkward little constitutional trifle you will find charters as thick as blackberries. Remove the flies, and we will take as much of that chicken pie as we can get.

Now let us consolidate all our Southern railway enterprises, put Norvin Green at the head of a big Louisville combination, back him with plenty of money, and say to him, "Sail in and win." He has given proof of his superior abilities as a financier. His personal integrity is at a premium. And, as for his luck, they say that *that* is invincible. He's the very man we've been looking for.

What about that little constitutional matter in Ohio? Things have been progressing. While Cincinnati has been poking about among legal and political abstractions—running to Congress and Columbus and Frankfort for help—the practical people of Central Kentucky, led by John C. Breckinridge, have been taking care of themselves. They now have no need of Cincinnati. And that is all right.

R. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, estimates the total product of gold and silver for the year 1870 at $60,000,000, of which California contributed $25,000,000, and Nevada $16,000,000. He tells us that gold, to the value of from nine millions to thirteen millions, is annually used by jewelers and others in this country for the manufacture of their various wares. These fellows ought to use oreide, and let us return to specie payment.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The English courts impose penalties upon those poor, despondent, half-crazed mortals who attempt to commit suicide. Under a similar criminal code the Democratic party in this country would be clearly indictable." The English courts impose penalties upon those poor, despondent, half-crazed mortals who steal everything they can lay their hands upon. Under a similar code the leaders of the Radical party in this country would be clearly indictable.

Well, we are sorry for Cincinnati. The railroad combinations which are forming in the Southwest are playing havoc with her ducks. It is her misfortune, too, and not her fault—one of those inevitable, unlucky circumstances that startle us with the unevenness of fortune's favors whenever we look into the geography. O course the excellent old gentlemen who located Cincinnati fifty or sixty years ago, and long before railroads were dreamed of could not have foreseen that they "sot their cabins" about a hundred and fifty miles too far up stream.

In securing ourselves against the monopolistic tendencies of the Nashville railroad, we should not be unmindful of its interests or ungrateful for its services. It is a corporation having claims upon our consideration as well as upon our material interests. The conflicts between its administration and our commerce are too apt to raise up angry and more or less unjust discriminations against it. Another Southern line will correct everything. All we want is competition; and it should be our care to arrange this so as to give us the security we need with least damage to a road which must always be a source of immense pride and profit to each one of us.

Henry Ward Beecher said in a stump speech in Plymouth church, the other Sunday, that all the contributions for the relief of Chicago have come from the North. Be this true or false, none of the contributions, we believe, have come from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Like the South, he is too poor to give to the poor and the needy. His niggardly church, in fact, suffers him to drag out a miserable existence on a salary of but twenty thousand dollars a year. It is said that he who gives to the poor lends to the Lord, but it would seem that when brother Beecher lends his money he requires such security as the Lord is not prepared to give.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which all of a sudden becomes a big thing in our railway horoscope, is an immense corporation. Headed by a combination which is impregnable, and handled with a silent discretion which has paid its way and gone about its business without making any unnecessary fuss, it has already laid the foundation for the most magnificent inter-continental route from the deep-sea waters of the Chesapeake to the Valley of the Mississippi. Its purchase of the Short-line places Louisville directly on this line. It also confronts the Pennsylvania Central at this point with an active and powerful competitor. Thus Louisville has at least a fair show, and is not yet sold out body and breeches.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Brigham Young, the leader of the Salt-Lake Saints, besides being a polygamist, seems to have dipped his hands in swindling." Convince the President of that fact, and he will stop the proceedings against Brigham at once. He intends to see that this way the Mormons have of forming entangling alliances with more wives than one shall be stopped, no matter what the cost or consequences may be; but when you lay your hand, save in the way of kindness, upon people for swindling the Government, whether they be Mormons or Gentiles, you hurt his feelings. If Brigham Young can show that his swindles for the last ten years amount to half a million dollars Grant will immediately apologize for all that has been done against him and appoint him Governor of Utah or Collector of the Port of New York.

The people of Central Kentucky will now get their coveted outlet to the South without the aid of Cincinnati's money, without the aid of Congress, without the aid of extraordinary local legislation, without the aid of a new civil rights bill leveled upon Kentucky. They will get it, too, without any sacrifice. Louisville can not and will not—Louisville stands pledged not to—oppose any fair and liberal charter which will put all our roads on equal terms. There are at this moment arrangements going forward to put Lexington on intimate and next-door relations with the South. That is all right. We congratulate Lexington. She will find in us a friend and supporter, and not a snarling and captious contestant. We said all along that we opposed the Ferguson bill, not the railroad project *per se*, and this will be proven in the sequel. Let Lexington go to work with a will, as we are doing, and devil take the hindmost.

George Q. Cannon, the editor of Brigham Young's organ, who has been indicted for keeping a larger assortment of calico about the house than the law allows, is reported as having said that, if the Mormons who are on trial for polygamy and the like are convicted, they will burn all the property they own at Salt Lake, and strike out in search of a new home, as they did many years ago in Illinois and Missouri. This is what the Government ring, to whom the prosecutions are due, would be glad to see. The members of the ring, of whom it is said the Administration "is one of which," of course don't want any property destroyed, but the execution of brother Cannon's threat of another exodus is precisely what they want the Mormons to do. Their object is to get possession of the Mormon territory, with its recently-discovered rich silver mines, and hence their sudden antipathy to polygamy and the war they are making upon it.

The Philadelphia City Item paints this picture of a well-soaked United States Senator—a Senator whose "loyalty" and love of "korn korgil" are among the wonders of the age: "Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is in town. He looks well. Nature has dealt kindly with him. He is a good lawyer. But he might have more discretion. Still he is rich and juicy. A gray and a gay Senator. Partial to the good thing of this world. Loves to enjoy life. Is posted in all the ways of Washington. Its gayeties and pleasures excite and enthuse a free, open, generous nature. He will be happy. Who has a better right? A great admirer of the learning and genius and consistency of Sumner." We don't believe that Carpenter admires the learning and genius and consistency of Sumner. Sumner has been a prominent public man only about twenty years, and Carpenter has never been sober long enough within that time to find out whether he has any learning, genius and consistency or not.

What is the matter with Idaho? Nobody seems to want to be Governor of that Territory, or if he does want to be, he very speedily becomes tired, or ashamed, or something else, of the appointment. Grant appointed Dr. Bard, now of the Atlanta True Georgian, to the position, but he not only declined the appointment, but turned right around upon the very heels of it and started a newspaper in opposition to the Administration. The President then gave the place to an unknown individual of the polygamous name of Bowen, who went out there and took charge of things for awhile, but he, too, has resigned, and Grant has been forced to request a third party to accept the position. This time the insult has been offered, as the telegraph told us at the time, to Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana. Of course he won't stick either. It is evident that Idaho will never have a permanent Governor until the Government introduces a heavier supply of stealings and still-houses into the Territory.

The efforts to establish Washington and Lee College on a permanent and even cosmopolitan basis have been unremitting, and seem to have been very successful. We are told that there were as many as twenty-eight students last year from Kentucky alone, and that the prospect this year is even better. Of the beginning of the session the Lexington (Va.) Gazette says:

> Washington and Lee University opens the session with very flattering auspices. The number of students is fully up to that of last year at the corresponding date, and they represent every State in the South, and several in the North. Its future prosperity is thus assured, and we doubt not that its officers and friends, in return for this gratifying public confidence, will make it fully deserving of its success. Our institutions have suffered much from the want of a railroad, but this inconvenience will soon be removed. The surveys of the Valley railroad are being prosecuted with energy, and in a few weeks will be so far completed that the road may be let to contract as far as Lexington. A corps of engineers will soon be put on the section south of Lexington towards Buchanan. For this road and its benefits, the friends of our educational institutions and of the Valley of Virginia in general owe a debt of gratitude to the citizens of Baltimore and to the authorities of the B. & O. railroad, as it is their valuable aid which has made this grand result attainable.

Since Mark Twain left the Buffalo Express, that journal has no right to set itself up as the most extensive American dealer in wit, humor and sarcasm. What does it mean then by scattering abroad such paragraphs as this?

> It has always been held to be impertinent to "look a gift horse in the mouth," and the sneering remarks of the Chicago Times concerning the amount of the President's contribution to the relief fund is in no better taste. General Grant's subscription of one thousand dollars from his private purse can not be regarded as an insignificant sum for a man whose only income is from his salary.

If Gen. Grant's only income is from his salary, how did he contrive to become seized and possessed of that thirty-five-thousand-dollar cottage at Long Branch, that two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar farm near St. Louis, that twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of stock in the Senaca Sandstone Company, that equal amount of stock in a Michigan iron manufacturing company, and various and sundry other lots of property, which make him to-day one of the wealthiest men in the country? Grant's salary scarcely more than pays for the cigars he smokes. It is the smallest item of his income.

In his management of the negotiations which resulted in the sale of the Short-line, President Norvin Green gave a new and very striking proof of that cool-headed and clear-sighted financial ability which has, during the last ten or fifteen years, brought him to the front as perhaps the most eminent financier in Kentucky. A week ago half a million of Short-line stock might have been had at fifty cents on the dollar and perhaps as much as one hun red thousand dollars at a less figure. By the terms of the lease an advance of fifteen cents has been obtained, and this so quietly that, until the transaction was announced in the Courier-Journal, the public had no knowledge of it. The concerns of the road itself, which has been in a most straitened condition, have been handled with the same quiet and discreet manner. Dr. Green is understood to have sympathized with public sentiment in Louisville and to have earnestly desired and labored to save the city from the maw of the Pennsylvania Central. The community owes him, in connection with Lyttleton Cooke, Dr. Standiford, and Joshua F. Speed, a debt of gratitude for the manliness with which they stood up for us.

It will be our own fault if we do not improve our present opportunities. By the judicious handling of our stock in the Louisville and Nashville railroad we ought to be able to protect our interests in that quarter. But we must have another distinct line into the South; and we must put money enough in this to control it. The North and East will come to us, just as the Chesapeake and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central have come to us. What we want is an abundance of short-cuts and outlets into the South. We have one going right into the heart of Alabama, to Mobile and Pensacola. We want two more, one going direct to the right of us into the Mississippi Valley, and the other to the left of us into Georgia. Whether we build a separate line to Chattanooga, or tap the probable extension of the Kentucky Central, is one question to be considered—whether we smooth out Mr. Dulaney's road so as to make it independent of the Louisville and Nashville road, or whether we go in with Lyttleton Cooke and build the Memphis Air-line, is another. The people must weigh these questions closely. On the solution of the two problems our future as a commanding railway center very largely depends. At this moment we hold the call on every competitor, and nothing but wretched, unskillful playing can lose us the immense advantage we have in the game.

The Political Situation.

It is a curious and, in some respects, an anomalous circumstance, that, whilst the Republican party appeals most persistently and most violently to the passions of the mob, it controls the capital of the country, which is believed to be conservative, and everywhere else is undoubtedly opposed to the temper and the appliances of incendiarism.

In England, in Germany, and in France, the forces of constitutional government can always confidingly rely upon the money-power. In the United States we find the money-power and the mob-spirit going hand in hand. What are known as the Conservative Republicans—such men as Trumbull, Schurz, and Horace Greeley, Cox, of Ohio, Gratz Brown, and the like—do not control the Republican party. The impulse of that party comes from such men as Wendell Phillips, who is ostensibly a non-partisan, but who may be regarded in reality as the foremost and most sagacious of American Radicals. Its organization comes from General Grant, who has no turn for theory, and is signally incapable of comprehending the philosophy of either politics or government, but who has a perfect understanding of the earth-earthy part of the business, and a rare audacity and skill in playing upon the baser elements of that human nature which lies at the bottom of all effort in war, civil polity, and finance. To-day Wendell Phillips is more respected in New England than a dozen politicians who could easily beat him for office. Nast, the artist, is a superior power to Curtis; and one of his pictorial appeals to the mob is worth all the rounded periods ever written by his gentlemanly and really statesman-like colleague. Simon Cameron and Morton, of Indiana, are exactly the sort of executive officers needed to carry out the scheme, which is one of revolution. The Conservatives are nobodies. The Radicals rule the roost. Wendell Phillips is a Yankee edition of Mazzini, well-to-do and unexiled. Nast is an Americanized and popularized Rochefort, using the pencil of Dore instead of the pen of Brownlow. Victor Hugo finds in Theodore Tilton a weak imitator; and Butler is but another John Bright, sharpened and blackguardized. The queer thing is that Wall street should hitch on to such a riotous and mobby rabble—that it should trust its fortunes to such brilliant but dangerous amateurs in government—that it should rely upon such combustible material. There must be some reason. What is it?

Wall street, like a cold-nosed dog, pursues its one idea of business. With it—and it is a vast enginery—"business is business." It has no sentiments. Its game is the gambler's game, the game of the moment, not of the morrow, the game of take-care-of-yourself and trust to luck to take care of the hereafter.

The Republican party holds out a present advantage. It claims that it saved the Union, that it has prevented a financial crisis, and that it is able to preserve order even at the point of the bayonet. Wall street accepts this statement. It does not ask how. It asks only its own security. The ultra Democrats hint vaguely of revolution. The ultra Radicals, who are in power, provoke this spirit in order that they may swear that they will suppress it; and, as Wall street is for anything before a disturbance, and believes that the power which suppressed the rebellion is at least strong enough to suppress anything else, it goes in for the Administration without regard to the future, feeling secure for the present and dreading a change. Its motto is "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." No effort has been made to warn it against this hand-to-mouth idea, and so, it answers Mr. Boutwell's little bell just as it used to answer Mr. Seward's.

In a word, the fear, rather than the danger, of a reaction keeps the capital of the country with the Republicans; keeps the Republicans united; supports the usurpations of Congress and the President, and prevents the conservative elements from combining on any plan which will command the entire confidence of the people and secure a complete reorganization of parties.

It is well to look at things as they are.

The Short-Line Sale.

The contest between the Pennsylvania company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company for the possession of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-line railroad is virtually ended. It was a very pretty fight while it lasted, but it was short, as well as sharp and decisive, and resulted in the triumph of the Virginia line. Saturday afternoon the Board of Directors of the Short-line met in the Superintendent's office, at the depot, and accepted the proposition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, which gives the latter the control of the road. The written contract is now in preparation and will be "signed, sealed and delivered" to-day. The terms of the sale are substantially as follows:

The Short-line company will issue one million dollars of new bonds, which the Chesapeake and Ohio company will buy; the latter company pledges itself to purchase all the private stock in the Short-line which may be offered within sixty days at sixty cents on the dollar, cash, or at sixty-five cents on the dollar on six, nine and twelve months' time; and the Short-line company guarantees that a sufficient number of shares of such stock shall be offered to give the Chesapeake and Ohio company complete control of the road. It will require about $300,000 in stock to fulfill the latter condition, and the directors will have to make up the amount by offering their own stock, if the other stockholders fail to take advantage of the opportunity to realize on their shares. This arrangement does not touch the rights of any stockholder, nor affect any stock not offered for sale under the contract. Nor is any change contemplated in the official roster of the Short-line company. The present management will continue in office and conduct the affairs of the road as usual until the next regular election in September, 1872, when the purchasing company will vote its majority of the stock, like any other stockholder, and in that way control and direct the management of the road, and guard the interests of its investment.

The vast combinations and consolidations which are the prominent features in the administration of the railroad interests of the country, and out of which grow the powerful corporations that exercise so great an influence, not only in guiding and promoting the development of the country itself, but also, unfortunately, in corrupting and controlling its legislation, and exerting a most demoralizing influence upon the public at large, render it impossible for a short line of railroad to stand alone, and few of them hold out long against the approach of a great monopoly. This is, of course, more particularly the case with those roads which are located where the business upon which they depend can be sent around them by other lines. Except in the local business they may transact, such roads are at the mercy of the great combinations which control the through business. For this reason, among others, the management of the Short-line deemed it advisable to sell the road to the best advantage.

There were two large corporations moving in this direction, both of which could make the Short-line available, in carrying out the plans and objects they had in view. The Pennsylvania company and the Chesapeake and Ohio company each looked to Louisville as an objective point, and each desired to control as much as possible the railroad business with the city itself, and the trade and travel which pass through here from the South and Southwest. Each of these companies was, therefore, a bidder for the Short-line railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio made a better offer than the Pennsylvania company, and the latter increased their bid. During the railroad convention on Friday, Mr. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, was in the city, and improved the opportunity to increase the bid of his company over that of the Pennsylvania coporation, and a meeting of the directors followed Saturday, with the result stated.

The Short-line owes the Pennsylvania company $400,000, but the debt will not be due for some time. Besides this, it is under a contract with the Keystone Bridge Company, building the bridge at Newport, by which it guarantees to that bridge $75,000 per annum in tolls. The road, however, the officers say, is doing a fair business, and was paying its obligations to the Pennsylvania company as they fell due. It is not unlikely that the latter company will eventually come into possession of that part of the line which extends to Cincinnati, by purchase from the Chesapeake and Ohio, which, as the enterprise is at present understood, will not need it, the possession of the road to Lexington being its principal object in the transaction.

The Chesapeake and Ohio company having taken the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad in hand recently, and now having purchased the Short-line, has suddenly become a subject of interest and importance to Louisville. It is feared by some that the purpose is at some future time to extend the line from Lexington into Tennessee in the direction of McMinnville, thus making a short cut to Chattanooga, which will leave Louisville in an elbow, and give Cincinnati a more direct line to the Southern railroad centers. One effect of the purchase of the Short-line will, it is claimed, be the postponement of the project of the Elizabethtown and Lexington "cut-off" of the road from Frankfort vicinity through Georgetown and Paris to Owingsville, and of the extension of the Shelbyville railroad to a junction with the Short-line. Dr. Norvin Green, however, expresses the opinion that the Chesapeake and Ohio will aid the extension of the Shelbyville road, as it will by that means considerably shorten the distance to Lexington at the expense of the construction of only thirteen miles of railroad beyond Shelbyville.

The recent railroad operations in this vicinity, the demands of increasing trade for new and competing lines, and the necessity of railroads to enable us to hold our own with other cities and to keep pace with the march of improvement, will make the railroad question the most prominent and the most important subject that can demand the attention and consideration of the people of this city until we have gained advantages in that respect which shall secure us in the commanding position we now occupy.

The Sandstone Business.

For some time the Seneca sandstone which abounds in the vicinity of Washington was a drug in the market, but no sooner had Messrs. Grant, Dent and Porter become stockholders in the company which is working the quarry than the stone became an absolute necessity in constructing the public buildings of the city. More than two millions of dollars' worth of it has already been consumed in that way. We say two millions of dollars' worth, but of course a private individual could have gone abroad and purchased twice the quantity of stone for one-third of the money. It is said that the stone, which is sold to the Government at two or three times the value of the very best article, is not fit to be used in the construction of costly buildings, as it is soft and changes its color when exposed to the air; but if it should not crumble away before Grant retires from the Presidency, it is nobody's business whether it is fit for the business or not. If Grant's stock in the company should yield him a handsome fortune by the time the public buildings of the District are completed, the nation ought to be satisfied, and we take it for granted it will be. We have given, from the correspondence of the New York World, the cost of the Seneca sandstone already furnished the Government, but it may not be amiss to repeat it here:

Capital extension and grounds (official) figures	$ 30,865 74
Botanical Garden (official)	9,000 00
Soldiers' Home (official)	22,000 00
Commissioner Public Buildings	137,000 00
Quartermaster General's Department	1,300,000 00
City Improvements	400,000 00
New State Department (thus far)	42,000 00
Freedmen's Bank	37,000 00
Treasury Department, walks, &c	54,000 00
President's grounds, pavement, &c	32,000 00
Engineers' Department	34,000 00
Total	$2,067,865 74

As Grant's portion of the stock, said to have been presented to him for appointing Henry D. Cooke Governor of the District of Columbia, is very large, his share of this $2,067,865 74 will enable him to add several fine Durham bulls and heifers to his herds of cattle on his magnificent two hundred thousand dollar farm near St. Louis. General Grant found it utterly impossible to turn an honest penny before the war, but he seems very effectually to have gotten the hang of the thing since.

☞ The Boston Traveller assures us that "one of the most outrageous falsehoods ever published by a government is that just put forth by the German Government concerning the German losses in the late war with France." We are sorry to hear this, but as we know that the Traveller was there and saw every German that was shot down, and counted him as he fell, we are compelled to believe that the German Government has lied like a dog.

☞ They are having an active canvass in the State of New York. The Rochester Chronicle says to its readers: "He is not a bold soldier who talks of difficulties by the way. Fix bayonets and forward!" We'll bet a second-hand six-cylinder printing-press to a one-dollar bill that the writer of that, during the late war, was either a sutler or a speculator in cotton.

☞ The Buffalo Express says: "Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm has abandoned the editorial field, and is pastor of a Baptist society in Pennsylvania." We congratulate the editorial field, but the Baptist society—the Lord have mercy on *that*, though it is hardly probable he will.

☞ "Pennsylvania," says the Philadelphia Press, "is at last threatened with a calamity equaling those of the North-western States." What, can it be possible that another Philadelphia Press is about to be started there?

☞ The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle declares that "Andersonville Wirz wasn't murdered. No, he wasn't murdered; but the men who hanged him ought to have been.

☞ Elder Cannon, although a mere mountain howitzer, is creating more noise in Utah than a whole battery of ten-inch columbiads ought to do.

CITY ITEMS.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Milwaukee, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

Remarkable Cure

of a case of Fever and Ague contracted on the distant prairies of the West. Read the testimony of Mr. John W. Ferguson, of the old and well-known grocery house, Gardner & Co.:

Louisville, Ky., August 25, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

Dear Sir: While out hunting on the prairies I contracted Fever and Ague. After my return to this city I was treated for it, by an able physician, who gave me the usual remedies—quinine, &c. They gave me no relief. I continued to have chills regularly for five or six months. Hearing your Tonic Sirup highly spoken of as a certain cure, in a lucky moment I concluded to try it. It gave me almost instant relief—made a complete cure. Though it is now near a year since I commenced taking it, I have not felt the slightest symptom of a return of the disease. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure for Fever and Ague.

I am, Doctor, Gratefully yours, JOHN M. FERGUSON.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New 66.

Adam Reinbold is like Buchu Helmbold,
His beer and his wine native grown;
His morning good lunch, with his fine whisky punch,
Never causes an ache in your bone.

ADAM REINBOLD.

New 66, Third near Main, Kahr's old stand.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. oc25 WF&M

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—sure cure.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies or gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at Hagan's Loan and Banking office, No. 118 Third street, opposite James' furnishing store. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. se8 d3m

DIED.

PURVIS—In this city, on the 29th inst., Adam Purvis, aged 75 years. Was born at Colston, on the Tweed, Scotland.

His funeral will take place from his residence, on Market street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, this evening at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves, tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that, for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions and regulating the action of the internal organs as well as reinforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

oc30 eod&w1

AWFUL DEFEAT!

The rout is complete! The last hope of the parties who have been getting up SCALP POISONS to compete with

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

is lost, lost, lost! Still it towers over all rivals, new and old. Still it remains the STANDARD HAIR DYE OF THE COUNTRY. Still tens of thousands of heads that once showed the white flag

CARRY CRISTADORO'S COLORS,

and the course of the DYE OF DYES is ever upward and onward. So much for excellence, wholesomeness, and a true reproduction of Nature's tints. As a dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

oc25 deod&eowlm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect HAIR DYE. No Ridiculous Tints; no Disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous. Black or Brown. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York.

oc7 deod&weowly

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good Sauce." It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

au14 MoF&m Agents, New York.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE late firm of McMurrey & Hathaway is by mutual consent dissolved. McMurrey is authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Office on Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. K. McMURREY, A. HATHAWAY.

Louisville, Oct. 15, 1871. oc28 d3*

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO., Louisville, Oct. 25, 1871.

THE Louisville Railway Transfer Company bond coupons due 1st November, 1871, will be paid at the Bank of Louisville, this city, and at the office of J. B. Alexander & Co., New York, on and after November 1st, 1871. R. H. COURTNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

oc27 d6

ELGIN WATCHES.

CHICAGO FIRE!

THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO.

PASSED safely through the great conflagration, the bulk of their stock being at Factory, in Elgin, and in vaults that were uninjured in Chicago. They have resumed business upon the southwest corner of Green and West Washington streets, where they are prepared to promptly fill orders from the trade. A full supply of all grades of the Elgin Watches on hand, warranted to give satisfaction.

Two hundred thousand copies of the Elgin Almanacs for 1872 were burned, together with Electrotypes, at the Printing House of Culver, Page & Hoyne. The Almanacs are now being reprinted in New York, and will be ready for circulation early in December.

THE NATIONAL WATCH CO., S.W. corner Green and W. Washington sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 1 Maiden Lane, New York.

oc24 deod6

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Original and Only Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED

Rogers Fine Pleasure Carriages!

Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS 1,009 & 1,011 CHESTNUT STREET.

MANUFACTORY Thirteenth and Parrish Streets.

SUCCEEDING GEO. W. WATSON & CO. (RETIRED)

PHILADELPHIA.

oc6 eod2m

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing

FOR SALE

At Established Auction Prices.

Overcoats and Pants,
Uniform Coats and Pants,
Jackets, Blankets, &c.

Goods will be delivered at Chicago or Louisville. Address

OLIVER LIPPINCOTT,

Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago.

oc17 dlm

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SNYDER & LEE,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.,

CHICAGO. oc21 d10

J. H. BARTON,

Real Estate Agent,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CITY property, stores, residences, and plantations for sale and lease. Taxes paid and collections made. Refers to Merchants' National Bank, S. H. Tucker, banker, and Messrs. Stoddard & Bro., bankers, Little Rock. Send for catalogue. oc12 dlm

EDUCATIONAL.

Louisville College of Pharmacy.

FIRST session of the School of Pharmacy, 1871-2.

FACULTY: THOS. E. JENKINS, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica; L. D. KASTENBINE, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; C. LEWIS DIEHL, Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

LECTURES—The introductory lecture will be delivered by Prof. Thos. E. Jenkins, in the rooms of the College, No. 211 Third street, above Walnut, on Monday evening, November 13, at 7½ o'clock, and will thereafter be followed by the regular course, which terminates during the first week in April.

Circulars, with full particulars, to be had on application to the Secretary. FRED. C. MILLER,

oc30 eodim Corner Market and Clay.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

HAVE removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Ninth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oc22 dim

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind. R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind. J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodbury, Ky.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 227 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth, oc20 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY,

Commission Merchants,

AND

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky.

au16 d3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, proprietors.

LANE DAVIS—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Shippers at Louisville and New Albany.

WE, the undersigned, business men and merchants of Brandenburg, unite in protesting against having our goods thrown off on the bank at this place by the Evansville and Henderson mail packets, as they do not land at the wharf-boat, but land opposite the woods above town, where our goods lie among the rocks exposed to the rain and hogs, often all night, and, in some cases, for several days, there being no justifiable excuse for this wanton exposure of our goods, as they have been offered the free use of the wharf-boat to discharge and receive freight more than a month ago, as we understand, and all other boats land regularly at the wharf-boat. We will hold parties strictly accountable for all damage and loss on our goods sent by this line and landed on the bank, and will prosecute every case wherein goods have been consigned to the wharf-boat and not delivered on it.

[Signed] B. HUCKEBY, Merchant. R. H. MILLER, Blacksmith. J. C. WHEELER, Wagon-maker. G. C. HAWKINS, Merchant. H. LAY, Groceryman. WM. MOORMAN. ANDREW CRAWFORD. T. S. FRYMIRE, Wharfboat Prop'r.

oc29 d2

Rye.

10,000 BUSHELS, now being received and for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

oc27 d13

Notice.

JOB work, grate-setting, ranges and brick-work of all descriptions promptly attended to. Leave orders with Moore & Bro., Green street, between Third and Fourth. [oc28 d6] M. A. METZ.

Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS prime red and amber Wheat (in elevator), for sale by LEMONT & McCORMICK, 72 Second street.

oc21 dim*

Louisville Chancery Court.

Andrew Hikes' Adm'r, plf., vs. Andrew Hikes' Heirs, &c., dfts.

THE creditors of Andrew Hikes, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven according to law, on or before the 15th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN, Commissioner.

oc21 d10

Louisville Chancery Court.

M. J. Roth's Adm'r vs. M. J. Roth's Heirs, &c. No. 24,730.

THE creditors of M. J. Roth, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven according to law, on or before the 16th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN, Commissioner.

oc21 d10

Drugs.

500 LBS Carb. Magnesia;
300 lbs Gum Assafoetida;
200 lbs Powdered Aloes;
200 lbs Calomel.

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

se29 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Chemicals and Specialties.

RIGAUD'S French Perfumery;
Grimault's French Preparations;
50 lbs Hydrate Chloral;
50 lbs Carbolic Acid;
Burrough's Fluid Extracts;
Caswell & Hazard's Preparations.
Dental, Surgical, and Dissecting Instruments.

For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

se29 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

INSURANCE.

Special Notice.

I HAVE this day sold to Mr. Jno. N. Moore, formerly of Nashville, the business and good will of my Insurance Agency in this city. I cordially recommend him to my friends and customers, and ask them to give their business and patronage to the new firm.

Louisville, Oct. 2, 1871. GEO. HARBISON.

Copartnership.

WE have this day associated together, under the firm name of Kennedy & Moore, for the purpose of conducting the business of Fire Insurance. Thankful for past patronage, we will be happy to wait on all our old friends and customers who may be seeking insurance, and upon as many new ones as will favor us with a call. BENJ. D. KENNEDY,

Louisville, Oct. 2, 1871. JNO N. MOORE.

INSURANCE

The Continental Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$2,200,000.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$1,250,000.

ORGANIZED IN 1810.

"Tested by the storms of 61 years, and still is sound."

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$1,500,000.

The Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire.......$900,000.

We are prepared to issue policies upon every description of insurable property—Dwellings, Store Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Mills, and Manufactories, Rents, Leases—to which special attention will be paid. All losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

KENNEDY & MOORE,

Agents, Office No. 142 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets. oc26 d6

INSURANCE!

GERMAN BANK

—AND—

Insurance Co.

Corner of Fifth and Market Sts.

Capital - - - - - $300,000.

HAVING been in business only twenty-seven months, we carry less insurance than any local company in proportion to capital, in consequence of which we are enabled to accommodate all who may favor us with a call. Risks taken only in Louisville. P. VIGLINI, Sec'y.

J. W. SPOEHER, Solicitor. oc14 dtf

DRY GOODS.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO

No. 267 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

FALL OF 1871,

Which will be offered

Low to the Trade.

SPECIAL inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheeting, &c.

oc24 d3m McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

NOW OPENING.

A LARGE and Complete Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Shawls, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares, Notions in every variety, and almost everything in our line, all selected with the utmost care, and to which fresh arrivals of latest goods will be added daily.

ALL OFFERED VERY LOW.

We will make it the interest of buyers to examine our stock before purchasing. We respectfully invite our customers and the trade generally.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,

se7 dtf 227 Main street.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, October 31, 1871, for executing the following work:

To improve East Broadway street from the dividing line between the cemetery and Crawcroft property to the city limits, excepting twenty-three and one-half (23½) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading. To be contracted for and apportioned by squares.

To improve Main street, from the west side of Mary street eastwardly to the nearest abutment of the new bridge, by grading the same with a top width of seventy-five (75) feet.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 31st day of October, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's office, October 25, 1871. oc26

Notice.

THE undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Meade County Court of Claims at its September term, 1871, whose duty it was made to select a site for a new court-house and let the same out upon contract for the construction of a suitable building, do hereby give notice that they will, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at the Court-house door in Brandenburg, Ky., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., let out said building, to the lowest bidder, according to the terms of the order appointing us commissioners above.

I. DITTO, BLANT. SHACKLETT, P. M. CAUDIFF, Commissioners.

This 16th Oct., 1871—oc20 dim

Proposals for the Cast Iron Cornice of the U. S. Custom-House, New Orleans, La.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, October 16, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. November 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the entire cast iron cornice of the Custom-house at New Orleans, La., as exhibited by the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

The whole to be cast of No. 1 gray mottled iron, clean, smooth, and free from all defects and flaws.

The scaffolding and derricks will be furnished to the contractor without cost.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of the cornice to each front, the balance on the completion of the contract.

Bidders will state the earliest time within which they will complete the contract if awarded to them.

All the bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be approved by the U. S. District Judge or the Clerk of the U. S. Court.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for cast iron cornice to the Custom-house, New Orleans, La.," and addressed to

Col. J. F. MORSE, Superintendent.

oc16 dtNov15ex8u

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

LAST NOTICE.

Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.

$1,000,000!

BY the authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 16, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Saturday, December 16, 1871.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $10 EACH CURRENCY; HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2 50.

Tickets will be sent by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.

Each ticket consists of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the concert and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.

$550,000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of tickets in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.

The concert is for the benefit of the

Public Library of Kentucky.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY. IS TREASURER, and the Corporators and Supervisiors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of the Grand Gift Concert.

The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

For tickets and information apply to

C. R. PETERS, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky., No. 8 Astor House, New York.

H. N. Hempstead, No. 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.

M. A. Wolf, No. 316 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.

Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to Nov. 30, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main street, Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after December 1, and no orders by mail will be filled after December 10. The New York office will close December 10; other agencies December 5. Every ticket unsold December 14 will be canceled by its number. The drawing will take place in public December 16, 1871, commencing at 7 A. M., and continue until the 721 gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence December 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket-buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10. CHAS. R. PETERS,

oc29 diminSu Manager.

$875,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the Metropolitan Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Cash Gift	$100,000	50 Cash Gifts, each	$1,000
5 Cash Gifts, each	40,000	200 " "	500
10 " "	20,000	200 " "	200
20 " "	5,000	250 " "	100

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each $300 to $700.
75 " Melodeons, each $75 to $100.
250 Sewing Machines, each $40 to $175.
500 Gold Watches, each $75 to $300.
Cash Prizes, Silverware, etc., valued at $1,200,000.

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cts. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a Sealed Ticket is drawn, without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS—"The firm is reliable."—[Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—[N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—[News, Dec. 9.

Send for Circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15.

Address LESTER, MARSH & CO.,

oc30 d&w1 32 Broad st., New York.

MEDICAL.

AVOID QUACKS.

A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility and premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

se25 eod6m

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

108 PAGES. Books for the million! Who may marry, who not. Why. Impediments; Causes and Cure. All that the doubtful, Curious or Inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Medical Counselor. Every father, mother, young man, and young woman should read them. Sent in sealed envelope; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Whittier Medical Institute,

697 Broadway, New York, W. W. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; 306 Penn. st., Pittsburgh, Pa., W. B. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo.; C. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician. The Institute has been longer established than any other in America, and treats successfully simple and complicated venereal diseases and spermatorrhœ, in all its forms, no matter who failed. Call or send two stamps for medical essays. Consultation free. Cures guarranteed. no28 d&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. CERTAIN.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PROMPT.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. EFFECTIVE.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

au17 d&wly

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes 50 cents each; 5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ja20 dtf

LACE GOODS.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103¼ Fourth street.

Just received a full stock of

New styles Linen Collars;
New styles Lace Sets;
New styles Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
New styles Lace Collars;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1;
Great Bargains in Real Black Lace Veils and Black Lace Flounces. se19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Acknowledged Everywhere

AS THE

BEST BOOTS AND SHOES;

THOSE FASTENED WITH

CABLE SCREW WIRE.

THE pliability, durability, and economy of these goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either sewed or pegged work being apparent on the first trial.

☞ Beware of imitations. All genuine goods bear the patent stamp on the bottom.

Sold by dealers everywhere. oc16 dlm

MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 88½ Third street, between Main and Market, is receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, in all desirable styles, with Scott's Fall and Winter Fashions for sale. se5 d3m

PORK PACKING.

PORK PACKERS.

A. Schoeffel & Co.,

Office No. 13 West Main street.

A. SCHOEFFEL. ROBERT ATWOOD.
C. SCHOEFFEL. JOSEPH BENEDICT.

WE will continue the Pork-packing business the ensuing year under the same name and style as heretofore.

oc1 dlm A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 [illegible]
Six months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city	[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week, for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 [illegible]
Single copy, six months	[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 20 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,

At corner Fourth and Main.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Cincinnati and St. Louis accommodation (daily), ex. Sunday	9:00 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and St. Louis express (daily)	12:35 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
North Vernon accommodation		5:15 P. M.

oc29 dtf

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday		9:45 P. M.
Southern Fast Line " "	6:10 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:25 P. M.	12:10 P. M.
Cin. Night Exp., ex. Saturday	10:25 P. M.	5:25 A. M.
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	5:45 A. M.	6:25 P. M.
Lexington Exp. ex. Sunday	3:35 P. M.	10:25 A. M.
Lagrange Accom'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 P. M.	7:35 A. M.

Sleeping-cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping-cars.

je5 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

AND

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[June 4, 1871.]	Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis, & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Mem. N. O., & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nashville Southeastern Ex. Mail	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	1:20 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:20 A. M.

The 8 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail, run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For through tickets, baggage checks, and information as to sleeping-cars, through connections with railroad and stage lines, &c., apply at ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

no20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

—AND—

Eastern Cities.

Trains leave Bridge Depot as follows:

6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

3:00 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York via Bee-Line in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. [illegible] SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line via Indianapolis [illegible]

Short-Line North & [illegible]

St. Louis Express [illegible]
Chicago Express [illegible]
Night Express [illegible]

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour [illegible] above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences of hotels free.

[illegible] H. G. MINTY, Gen'l [illegible]

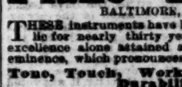
B. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass. Ag't, southwest corner Fourth and Main, Louisville, Ky. ja30

PIANOS.

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.

THE GREAT



Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THESE instruments have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled in Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.

All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

We would call especial attention to our late patented improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish Parlor Organs and Melodeons of the most celebrated makers, wholesale and retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., or to H. KNOEFEL, sole agent, 88 west Market street, Louisville.

oc18 eod&wlm

PIANOS.

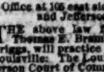
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also attend to all business in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. jal dtf

L. & N. R. R.

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18, 1871.

NO freight will be received for points reached by Memphis and Little Rock Railroad until further notice. oc18 dtf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

Brick Pomeroy.

G. W. Carlton & Co. send us, through John P. Morton & Co., two new books by M. M. Pomeroy. We trust publisher and editor "have their reward" in printing and writing these books, as the general public do in reading them. There are already five of them, and, arrayed in a box in a set, their outsides look very attractive in bright muslin covers and neatly-gilt backs. The interior revealed on opening one of the books does not correspond to this brilliancy. Coarse, flimsy paper and hideous wood-cuts rapidly efface the impression of the pretty binding; but, if one continues the examination, he soon finds that paper and illustrations but too well harmonize with the wretched and meretricious character of the contents.

II.

Odd Hours of a Physician.

A little book with the above title has come to us from J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is very neatly executed and contains much that is thoughtful and serious, though not very profound, striking, or original. Sometimes a happy conceit gives out a passing gleam of brightness that one will be apt to remember with a smile for some time, and perhaps, in a moment of forgetfulness, utter himself without giving due credit to the author. The book is broad and liberal in its tone, and so, might be fresh food for many who, unfortunately, will hardly see it, for they belong to a class who read but little. We do not doubt but that its author is a wise and kindly man, with a vein of gentle humor in his composition, as the following extract may show: "The other day I was sitting at table with a reflective friend, when the subject of two roasted ducks, then before us, came up. We were sympathizing for the dead birds, until suddenly it struck us that from fowls they were to be correlated into human bipeds, into the higher life of humanity; and, in this conviction we went at the ducks with a relish." There is a deal of philosophy in this sentence; and such sentences, while not too plenty in this book, yet make it a volume pleasant to read. John P. Morton & Co. have it for sale.

III.

History of the Working and Burgher Classes.

The labor question is so complicated with other interests that its just settlement can neither be sure nor sudden. It comes up in so many places that almost any man impatient of abuses and anxious to right them will be pretty sure to touch upon some truths, talk he never so at random. Intemperate partisans, however, invariably do the cause they have at heart more harm than good, and often a few tinges of prejudice that are manifested in parts of a discussion give an unfavorable coloring to the whole subject. We are led to these remarks from an examination of the work whose title is given above. It is a translation of DeCassagnac's somewhat famous book, that first appeared in Paris in 1868, by Ben. E. Green, of Georgia. But it is far more than a translation. Mr. Green's preface alone is some sixty pages in extent, and the translation itself is enriched by copious notes. Now, the polished Frenchman is not seldom carried away by the force of his feelings to make use of intemperate remarks; but Mr. Green is a very gunpowder magazine, in that the slightest spark from the pen of his author makes him explode with much sound and some bad odor. If one can shut his eyes to Mr. Green's often impertinent foot-notes, we can assure him that in this book he will find a most important topic treated with much scholarship and research, and written and translated into an easy and natural style of good English that renders it pleasant and satisfactory to read. But for the general tendency of the book, for its arguments and its inferences, it is to be said that the author is too much of an advocate to be a reliable historian, and too much of a historian to be an incontrovertible advocate. The book is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

SMALL TALK.

EUGENIE knocks the ashes off ten cigarettes *per diem*.

THE convicts in the New Jersey State Prison are fed with putrid meat.

NOT one public bath is left in Chicago, but a great many Chicagoans are laving.

THOUGH Chicago was fired by a cow, the great calamity was purely Occidental.

COL. ROTHERMEL is exhibiting in Pittsburg(h) "The Battle of Gettysburg(h)."

THE Washington Chronicle has the doubtful news that "Peter Palmer is erecting a new Grand Hotel in Chicago."

WHEN President Grant visited Bangor, Me., the Bangorillas stupidly put "Welcome" in great letters over their jail door.

A CALIFORNIA minister thinks it worth while to deny a newspaper report that he rolls ten-pins and takes hot drinks in a beer cellar.

THE Chicago Tribune grumbles because in the Harper's Weekly illustration of the great fire, the flames and smoke are blowing the wrong way.

THE Northwestern woods were full of con[illegible]. We read in the New York [illegible] fires consumed large num[illegible].

WHEN[illegible] gem appears at the head of the Small [illegible], Alexander H. Stephens copies it into the Atlanta Sun in a mangled form, and adds a piece of doggerel. Such conduct may be statesmanlike, but it isn't good journalism.

DR. J. WARD ELLIS is telling Toledo about the Chicago fire. The Blade doesn't relate whether he charges anything for what he says, but it is reasonable to presume that the crowd who go to hear a man of that name will ultimately discover that Ellis to pay.

JOHNSON, the thief and burglar upon whose evidence Medlicott has been convicted of poisoning Ruth, is to have his liberty in return for his valuable services during the trial. Life must be cheap in Kansas when it hangs on the testimony of professional burglars.

THE Chicago fire damaged photographers. The flame-chased fugitives managed to save nearly all their family portraits, so that few of the dear ones will find it necessary to sit again. One man was actually seen kicking family portraits out of the frames, in order to carry them better.

THE Titusville Herald gives the following directions for using its new patent hen-pills: "From one to ten boxes of pills is a dose for young fowls; the best way to give the remedy is to tickle the chicken under the wings until it laughs, when the pills can be shot down its throat with a musket or horse-pistol."

THE Pittsburg Chronicle is an honest newspaper. It says: "The neatly-written sketch of Mr. Perry Joslin, which appeared in the Chronicle of the 26th, should have been credited to the COURIER-JOURNAL, the ablest and most influential journal in the Southwest. The omission was the fault of a careless scissors man."

A DOCTOR has discovered arsenic in the tea of Mr. Somers, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Somers has been sent to the local bastile. As several of Mrs. S.'s previous husbands mysteriously disappeared, it is feared that she is a modern Borgia. The suspicion is strengthened by the fact that Mrs. S. re-enforced her arsenic with the family carving-knife.

THE Kansas editors are now at it. They are on one of those periodical excursions, and a telegraphic report of their densely interesting movements is every day telegraphed over the country. Yesterday's telegrams have the stirring intelligence that these Kansas editors will visit "the ruins of the great fire" at Chicago. The "ruins of a fire" must be an interesting spectacle, and the scene in Chicago when the intellect of Kansas arrives at the Burned District will probably be described at length in the dispatches. Let us wait patiently.

CHICAGO dispatches say that brick masons, stone masons, carpenters and other workmen, by the thousand, can get employment in Chicago at high wages during the coming winter and spring. The probability is that there will be a great rush of workmen to the ruins, and that the wages will not continue high when the labor demand shall have been supplied. The enthused workman who goes to Chicago will be likely to find the price of provisions and other necessaries at an altitude quite up to the increase in wages, and the workman who has enough to do at home will hardly make himself richer by wintering in the dismantled metropolis of the Northwest.

THE illustrated newspapers all have a portrait of the Grand Duke Alexis. The illustrated newspaper which at this time does not have a picture of Alexis will lose at least one hundred thousand subscribers. These pictures are anything but flattering to Alexis. He seems to be one of the kind of distinguished persons whose greatness does not beam from the countenance. He looks as though he might some time have been a dignified salesman in a ready-made-clothing store; not many would take him for a prince, with the royal blood leaping in gorgeous magnificence through his superior veins. He has a high forehead, but really is not sufficiently royal in appearance to satisfy the craving of the great republican heart of this country. If his portraits are all that they pretend to be, it is to be feared that his friends in America will be largely disappointed in Alexis.

ANCIENT MAYENCE.

The Cathedral with its Pompous Memorials of Princely Bishops—The Sword and the Gown.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MAYENCE, Oct. 8, 1871.

Mayence, one of the strongholds of Germany, has a busier aspect than most of the Rhenish towns, but in all its most important characteristics is suggestive of the last century, and leads us back from that time to the days when Roman legions camped on its ground rather than forward to our own time, save when we look at the black-helmeted Prussian soldiers who file off into its streets, who fill its vast barracks, guard each approach of its impregnable fortifications, each gate of the old city, and appear and disappear like so many puppets, move like automatons, and are managed as members of a perfect machine for the utilization of the aggressive force of a people. Mayence is a military city, and it has always been either under the rule of the sword or gown. From the days of the Roman empire, it has been held as one of the most imporant strategic places of Germany. Pagan and papal Rome lodged themselves in Mayence; it has been overrun by the conqueror of the world; it has been French; it is now Prussian. No city of Germany carries more proudly the signs of ecclesiastical power, and it is chiefly interesting for its Roman antiquities and its monuments of the great and turbulent ages of Germany—the Mediæval and Renaissance epochs. The cathedral, less famous, but more ancient and illustrious in its historic significance, than the Cathedral of Cologne, is a grand Romanesque structure, dating from the ninth century, and therefore anterior to the gothic style in all its leading characteristics, and it is richer in curious and costly monuments than any church in Germany; and in fact, the chief feature of a visit to Mayence is the ostentatious and remarkable memorials of the princely bishops and electors who presided over the fortunes of "golden Mayence," as it was called. The memorial tombs, the monumental tablets, the sculptured effigies of the clerical rulers of Mayence are said to be beyond comparison with anything of the kind in Germany. One must go to Italy—to the very home of clerical luxury and papal pomp—to find anything so suggestive of the opulence and worldliness of the clergy as one can see in the majestic Cathedral of Mayence.

The vaulted nave is supported by fifty-seven gigantic pillars, and on each side of these pillars are ingenious sculptures significant of the proud and illustrious archbishops who have controlled the civil and spiritual interests of Mayence. Most of them are monumental figures in full relief, the size of life, in the living habit of the epoch of each one; and they are surrounded with all that the grotesque or quaint or luxurious fancy of the sculptor could invent—from the firm, irregular, ascetic forms of monkish taste of the middle ages, from the delicate elegance of the perfect Gothic, from the efflorescent shapes of the latest Gothic to the overloaded magnificence of the Renaissance taste—which was expressive of the union of Catholic and Pagan ideas in life and art flourishing in Italy and France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—down to the prosaic, tasteless conceptions of the eighteenth century.

In Germany, up to the sixteenth century, little, if any, gold or gilt was employed in the decoration of monumental sculpture; but, for the pride and luxury of the clergy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the gold of gilt and the costly beauty of colored marbles were used to make these tombs expressive of the rank, the opulence, the magnificence, of the mighty and warlike archbishops of Mayence, as of the prelates of Italy in her corrupt hour.

The tombs of rich men in our American cemeteries, yet white and polished, with the gloss of newness upon them, are devoid of general interest, and humbly inexpensive, compared with the monumental effigies and symbolic figures upon the time-touched tombs of the mighty men of old Mayence, which yet glisten with dimmed gold and gleam with the various tints of polished marble of every hue, and carry the emblazoned shields, the heraldic signs of the great family, the strong alliances, in a word, "a hundred coats of arms," which belonged to those masters of the civil and religious life of Mayence. We may read the history of Roman pontiffs, we may follow the fortunes of great French cardinals, and the sumptuous and ambitious archbishops of England, in picturesque and glowing narratives, but, without seeing the actual vestiges of priestly opulence, must fail to realize the enormous worldliness which has adorned itself with the material splendor of kings, and called itself the servant of religion and the follower of the carpenter's son, who knew not where to lay his head, and was hurried to death by the powerful priesthood of Judea.

Follow me and my guide through the poetic dusk—"the dim religious light," as the purple-tinted poet calls it—through the historic gloom of the mighty Cathedral of Mayence; stand with me at the base of one of these high-ascending and gigantic pillars. Overhead the roof springs, a blue vault sprinkled with golden stars; the pale, old sacristan, with his pale eyes and parchment skin, tells us of what we see; he knows his tale by heart, and is judicious, like a Boston orator, in reserving his emphasis for the most remarkable fact. Pale old ghost, walking servitor in black skull-cap and black gown, he points to the dead glories of the ancient See of Mayence, telling us, as one accustomed to speak to submissive ignorance, of the relative importance, as works of art, of each sculptured stone, and gleaming like a wintry sunset, with a frosty smile, at the least sign of appreciation of his pedantic communications concerning the quaint or splendid memorials of the masters of Mayence.

Do not confound this recital of the priestly splendors of the tombs of the archbishops of Mayence with the hoary glory of the tombs of kings, queens, and poets, and soldiers in Westminster Abbey; understand that the two or three hundred tombs of Mayence do not impress one like the sculptured majesty of the tombs of the French kings who repose under the monumental stones of the Cathedral of Saint Denis, near Paris. Westminster Abbey and Saint Denis justly express the hoary antiquity and the royal pomp of the inurned ashes of the rulers of England and France; there is nothing incongruous between the proud life, the glory of power, and the splendid memorial tombs of the secular rulers of worldly kingdoms. It is wholly different at Mayence, where the religious and secular are confounded; where princely archbishops repose under the rich symbols of mundane power and the devices of professional piety and official religion, which clash in the diverse sentiments they inspire. The entablatures, the shields, all the curious shapes of olden time, boast of the secular power, and betray the worldly pride and grasping ambition of these stiff and illustrious churchmen, while they stand in the immortality of enduring sculptures as the servants of the meek and guileless son of Mary of Bethlehem.

Not the least renowned of these Archbishops was Seigfried of the fourteenth century. Another was Didier of the sixteenth. The Archbishops of Mayence were scholars and warriors, leaders of great leagues, men who fought in Italy at the head of warlike Germans, who bore arms against the Turk. They were just such grasping, active, overreaching men as the railroad barons of our later civilization. One of the most overbearing of these spiritual fathers was actually besieged in his castle by his own people. The names of these puissant potentates of the church are still proudly borne by German families; the Schoneburgs, the Brudenburgs are still extant, and can point to the golden and bloody renown of mighty ancestors who carried the sword and wore the gown in Mayence. But we cannot describe in detail the monuments of these men; we can only say they are crowded with symbolic figures of the Christian mythology, others with the elaborate devices of Gothic taste—the story of Christ, the fables of Saint George and Saint Martin; Saint Martin who shares his cloak with a beggar, although no opulent and powerful church has ever shared its riches with the poor; and yet Saint Martin is patron of this very cathedral.

In the midst of all these oppressively rich evidences of ecclesiastical pride and opulence, it was pleasing to see that among the memorials of the illustrious dead was one of a poet—one of the earliest of the German singers, Frauenlobe, as he was called, in honor of his praises of "tender and virtuous women." The ladies of Mayence carried him to his tomb in 1318, and erected a monument to him in the cloister of the cathedral, where, to this day, his musical compliments to the women who so gratefully recognized the sweet honor the poet did them, win a smile over the dust of ages as though it were but yesterday that he flattered the sex which seldom resists a compliment and always tenderly rewards a lover.

What a world of violence and superstition and constructive genius is suggested by such a place as Mayence and its cathedral! It is not possible to take a step without being confronted with the work of great men, with types of force, cunning and ferocity, without being addressed by picturesque and impressive and mysterious symbols and figures, suggestive of the surging of the old Teuton world out of its turbulent, savage and sanguinary conditions, until it reached the clock-work of its present military state.

Such an enduring pile of historic stone, vast enough for each century to enter, leave its mark and vanish, is about the most impressive thing yet done by human hands, and, whether desecrated, pillaged, or burned, seems to be indestructible to anything like the temporary or accidental violence of men. This very cathedral has suffered six times by fire, but was restored in the style proper to it, so that it still affords specimens of the architecture of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It has been used as a hay-magazine, as a slaughter-house, as a barrack, as a salt and corn magazine. But to-day it looms above the city a mighty monument, and no stone falls, no capital crumbles into rubbish, without being restored by learned hands. At present the religious services are conducted by about one hundred persons, including the choristers. The canons, the bishops, the archbishop are seated like kings in the stalls of the chapter, which are heavy and dark and elaborate, of old carved wood almost black with time, made three centuries ago. Each stall is large and rich, and together they make a double semi-circle, leading from the imposing archiepiscopal chair, which is in a kind of splendid obscurity, overlooked by strange shapes of carved wood; and above all are the lofty windows of stained glass, which let the "rich and storied light" stream over the gloom without dissipating it. Think of a plain Protestant place of worship—think of anything but the gorgeous East and the splendors of Moorish Spain—and then ask yourself what can surpass the picturesque and historic impressiveness of the throned Archbishop of Mayence, on a day of high religious festival, as he sits surrounded by his bishops and canons, the living successor of the archiepiscopal see of Mayence, which was founded in the year seven hundred and fifty-one, and has survived all the fluctuations of power in Germany in our own day. Only in Italy can the impressive and splendid pretensions of ecclesiastical power be more remarkable, or more satisfying, to a lover of the great spectacles that connect the brief life of to-day with the long line of historic years which have enriched the annals of the world with the sonorous story of Pagan and Papal Rome.

EUGENE BENSON.

A STARTLING STORY.

Boutwell's Financial Plan the Invention of a Side-whiskered Englishman who Writes his Name in the Middle.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—On Friday evening, as Secretary Boutwell entered Steinway Hall to deliver a lecture, a summons was served upon him in the name of B. Clifford Galvin, Esq., by Counselor William H. Schooley. The writ was based on a civil suit commenced by Mr. Galvin, wherein he claims two millions damages. The plaintiff seriously alleges that the financial policy carried out by Secretary Boutwell is his property; that Boutwell agreed to pay him a just consideration for suggesting the same, and that the Secretary is endeavoring to defraud him of his honest dues.

Mr. Galvin is an Englishman, and has made some reputation in his native land and in Canada as a financier. He was long connected with the Barings of London, and successfully resisted the famous Grand Trunk Railway bill in the Canadian Parliament. His resistance saved £15,000,000 to the stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway. He came to this country in July, 1867, on business of his own connected with railways. Being a financier, he naturally turned his attention to the embarrassing condition to which the Treasury of the United States had then been reduced. He eliminated a grand scheme for equalizing the value of gold and currency, which he considered the true secret for securing the prosperity of the country.

In September, 1868, he had matured his plans, and in June, 1869, he wrote to Secretary Boutwell, offering to submit it to his consideration. Boutwell paid no attention to the communication, and in July Mr. Galvin went to Washington. He called on Secretary Boutwell, sent in his card and was admitted. The two, however, were unable to come to terms, and Mr. Galvin left without communicating his plans. Afterwards Mr. Galvin was brought to the recollection of the Secretary by Mr. Ephraim Tripp, of Boston, a personal friend of both. Through this gentleman Boutwell sent a request to Mr. Galvin to submit his plans, and if they were adopted he promised a liberal compensation. He likewise hinted at the possibility of appointing Mr. Galvin to a position in the Treasury, should his ability prove equal to the recommendation of Mr. Tripp. On the faith of these promises the financier visited the Secretary at his residence in Groton, and gave him a copy of the plans, at the same time explaining and elaborating on their details. Boutwell received them, and promised a careful examination, and liberal payment in case they were adopted.

This was September 14, 1869. Secretary Boutwell came to New York and went hence to Washington. A portion of the agreement between him and Mr. Galvin was that the latter should be notified, in case of the adoption of his scheme, at least ten days before it went into operation. Boutwell, at Washington, made his boast that he had a financial scheme which would redeem the credit of the country, and bring gold eventually on a par with greenbacks. On the 25th of September this scheme was put in operation. It was Mr. Galvin's plan from first to last. On the very day of its inauguration the Secretary wrote his only letter to the financier whose brains had furnished him a policy. He said in that letter that Mr. Galvin's plans were not admissible.

Mr. Galvin wisely kept quiet for a month until the plan had been fairly tested, and its feasibility demonstrated to the public. Then he took means to recover his documents and to force the Secretary to fulfill his promise of compensation. His letters to Boutwell remained unanswered, but he finally got possession of the plans, and then he determined to appeal to the law. An attempt was made to arrest Boutwell, in Chicago, in May, 1870, but he escaped by reducing his anticipated visit of ten to three days. He has not been within reach of Mr. Galvin since, until the 21st of September last, when he was in this city. On that day the writ aforementioned was drawn up, but the Secretary again escaped. On Friday evening, however, Mr. Galvin pounced upon Mr. Boutwell, and the prospect is that the Secretary may soon find himself in hot water.

Bowling Green, Kentucky.

[From the New Albany Ledger.]

The delegation of citizens of Indiana, who have just returned from Bowling Green, where they have been visiting under the auspices of the Order of Odd Fellows, on the occasion of the session of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which was held in that city, commencing on Tuesday, are enthusiastic in their praise of the reception extended to them by the citizens generally.

The city, during the war, suffered very much from the depredations of both contending armies, but under the administration of the present city government, headed by John C. Underwood, the progressive young Mayor, it has recovered from the effects of the war to such an extent that nothing remains to remind one of the late unpleasantness.

Our fellow-citizens were the guests of the Order in Bowling Green. After presenting their credentials, and being introduced to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, attended by the citizens, they visited various points of interest around the city. The city is supplied with water from Barren river, which is thrown by powerful machinery to an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet into a reservoir, situated upon College Hill, and from thence supplying the city. No fire engines are needed, the head being sufficient to force water fifty feet above the highest building in the city. Upon the same principle employed there the hills surrounding our city might be utilized at little expense, rendering fire apparatus unnecessary.

Bowling Green is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing inland towns of Kentucky. Her citizens are enterprising and imbued with a spirit of improvement which is sure to increase the trade and importance of that portion of the State. The visitors from Indiana will long remember the kindness of the citizens of Bowling Green and the courtesy and hospitality extended them by J. C. Underwood, Mayor of the city.

A Washington Story.

In Washington a man who helps another to get a wife who has money is held to be legally entitled to payment for his services. Abraham Goldheim recently brought suit against one Goldberg in that city for bringing about such a marriage, and the case was tried before Justice Johnson. The plaintiff claimed that Goldberg, wishing to marry a Mrs. Jacobs, and being not only naturally bashful, but somewhat diffident in regard to his personal attractions, had offered him $25 if he would arrange the match. Now, as the lady was fat, fair, and forty, and possessed of $5,000, while the modest wooer was only thirty, meagre in form, and in an impecunious condition, the plaintiff urged that the exercise of much perseverance and genius was required to effect the desired consummation, and that having succeeded in his efforts he was fully entitled to the stipulated remuneration. The defendant admitted his bashfulness, but denied that he had employed the plaintiff to use his influence with the widow, though he had paid him $10 cash for an introduction. Mrs. Goldberg, the fair first cause of the litigation, testified against the plaintiff's claim; but as its payment would probably have to come out of her $5,000 if sustained, her testimony could scarcely be deemed disinterested. After hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, the Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for $23 50, from which decision an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court.

☞ Robt. Gibbs, of Rollin township, Mich., aged 25, while in the late war lost entirely his hearing, but the fact affected his eyesight in such a manner that he can see just as well in the darkest night as in the daytime, and will describe objects at a distance distinctly and accurately.

POOR MISS FINCH.

A Domestic Story.

BY WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," etc.

REPRINTED FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[CONTINUED.]

There was no difficulty in accounting for his readiness to sacrifice himself in the interests of Oscar's tranquility. He never did things by halves—he liked dashing at difficulties which would have made other men pause. The same zeal in his brother's service which had saved Oscar's life at the trial might well be the zeal that animated him now. The perplexity that I felt was not roused in me by the course that he had taken, but by the language in which he justified himself, and more still by his behavior to me while he was speaking. The well-bred, brilliant young fellow of my previous experience had now turned as dogged and as ungracious as a man could be. He waited to hear what I had to say to him next with a hard defiance and desperation of manner entirely uncalled for by the circumstances, and entirely out of harmony with his character so far as I had observed it. That there was something lurking under the surface, some inner motive at work in him which he was concealing from his brother and concealing from me, was as plainly visible as the sunshine and shade on the view that I was looking at from the summer-house. But what that something was, or what that inner motive might be, it baffled my utmost capacity to guess. Not the faintest idea of the terrible secret that he was hiding from me crossed my mind. Innocent of all suspicion of the truth, there I sat opposite to him, the unconscious witness of that unhappy man's final struggle to be true to the brother whom he loved, and to master the devouring passion that consumed him. So long as Lucilla falsely believed him to be disfigured by the drug, so long the commonest consideration for her tranquility would, in the estimation of others, excuse and explain his keeping out of her presence. In that separation lay his last chance of raising an insurmountable barrier between Lucilla and himself. He had already tried uselessly to place another obstacle in the way—he had vainly attempted to hasten the marriage, which would have made Lucilla sacred to him as his brother's wife. That effort having failed, there was but one honorable alternative left to him—to keep out of her society until she was married to Oscar. He had accepted the position in which Oscar had placed him as the one means of reaching the end in view without exciting the suspicion of the truth, and he had encountered, as his reward for the sacrifice, my ignorant protest, my stupid opposition, set as obstacles in his way! There were the motives—the pure, the noble motives—which animated him, as I know them now. There is the right reading of the dogged language that mystified me, of the defiant manner that offended me, interpreted by the one light that I have to guide my pen—the light of later events!

"Well?" he said. "Are we allies, or not? Are you with me, or against me?"

I gave up attempting to understand him, and answered that plain question plainly.

"I don't deny that the consequences of undeceiving her may be serious," I said. "But, for all that, I will have no share in the cruelty of keeping her deceived."

Nugent held up his forefinger warningly.

"Pause and reflect, Madame Pratolungo! The mischief that you may do, as matters stand now, may be mischief that you can never repair. It's useless to ask you to alter your mind. I only ask you to wait a little. There is plenty of time before the wedding day. Something may happen which will spare you the necessity of enlightening Lucilla with your own lips."

"What can happen?" I asked.

"Lucilla may yet see him as we see him," Nugent answered. "Lucilla's own eyes may discover the truth."

"What! have you not abandoned your mad notion of curing her blindness yet?"

"I will abandon my notion when the German surgeon tells me it is mad. Not before."

"Have you said any thing about it to Oscar?"

"Not a word. I shall say nothing about it to any body but you until the German is safe on the shores of England."

"Do you expect him to arrive before the marriage?"

"Certainly. He would have left New York with me, but for one patient who still required his care. No new patients will tempt him to stay in America. His extraordinary success has made his fortune. The ambition of his life is to see England, and he can afford to gratify it. He may be here by the next steamer that reaches Liverpool."

"And when he does come, you mean to bring him to Dimchurch?"

"Yes—unless Lucilla objects to it."

"Suppose Oscar objects? She is resigned to be blind for life. If you disturb that resignation with no useful result, you may make an unhappy woman of her for the rest of her days. In your brother's place, I should object to running that risk."

"My brother is doubly interested in running the risk. I repeat what I have already told you. The physical result will not be the only result, if her sight can be restored. There will be a new mind put into her as well as a new sense. Oscar has everything to dread from this morbid fancy of hers as long as she is blind. Only let her eyes correct her fancy—only let her see him as we see him, and get used to him, as we have got used to him, and Oscar's future with her is safe. Will you leave things as they are for the present, on the chance that the German surgeon may get here before the wedding-day?"

I consented to that, being influenced, in spite of myself, by the remarkable coincidence between what Nugent had just said of Lucilla, and what Lucilla had said to me of herself earlier in the day. It was impossible to deny that Nugent's theory, wild as it sounded, found its confirmation, so far, in Lucilla's view of her own case. Having settled the difference between us in this way, for the time being, I shifted our talk next to the difficult question of Nugent's relations toward Lucilla.

"How are you to meet her again," I said, "after the effect you produced on her at the meeting to-day?"

He spoke far more pleasantly in discussing this side of the subject. His language and his manner both improved together.

"If I could have had my own way," he said, "Lucilla would have been relieved, by this time, of all fear of meeting with me again. She would have heard from you or from Oscar that business had obliged me to leave Dimchurch."

"Does Oscar object to let you go?"

"He won't hear of my going. I did my best to persuade him—I promised to return for the marriage. Quite useless! 'If you leave me here by myself,' he said, 'to think over the mischief I have done, and the sacrifices I have forced on you, you will break my heart. You don't know what an encouragement your presence is to me; you don't know what a blank you will leave in my life if you go!' I am as weak as Oscar is, when Oscar speaks to me in that way. Against my own convictions, against my own wishes, I yielded. I should have been better away—far, far better away."

He said those closing words in a tone that startled me. It was nothing less than a tone of despair. How little I understood him then! how well I understand him now! In those melancholy accents spoke the last of his honor, the last of his truth. Miserable, innocent Lucilla! Miserable, guilty Nugent!

"And now you remain at Dimchurch," I resumed, "what are you to do?"

"I must do my best to spare her the nervous suffering which I unwillingly inflicted upon her to-day. The morbid repulsion that she feels in my presence is not to be controlled—I can see that plainly. I shall keep out of her way, gradually withdrawing myself, so as not to force my absence on her attention. I shall pay fewer and fewer visits at the rectory, and remain longer and longer at Browndown every day. After they are married—" He suddenly stopped; the words seemed to stick in his throat. He busied himself in relighting his cigar, and took a long time to do it.

"After they are married," I repeated; "what then?"

"When Oscar is married, Oscar will not find my presence indispensable to his happiness. I shall leave Dimchurch."

"You will have to give a reason."

"I shall give the true reason. I can find no studio here big enough for me—as I have told you. And even if I could find a studio, I should be doing no good if I remained at Dimchurch. My intellect would contract, my brains would rust, in this remote place. Let Oscar live his quiet married life here. And let me go to the atmosphere that is fitter for me—the atmosphere of London or Paris."

He sighed, and fixed his eyes absently on the open hilly view from the summer-house door.

"It's strange to see *you* depressed," I said. "Your spirits seemed to be quite inexhaustible on that first evening, when you interrupted Mr. Finch over 'Hamlet.'"

He threw away the end of his cigar, and laughed bitterly.

"We artists are always in extremes," he said. "What do you think I was wishing just before you spoke to me?"

"I can't guess."

"I was wishing I had never come to Dimchurch."

Before I could return a word on my side, Lucilla's voice reached our ears, calling to me from the garden. Nugent instantly sprang to his feet.

"Have we said all we need say?" he asked.

"Yes—for to-day, at any rate."

"For to-day, then—good-by."

He leaped up, caught the cross-bar of wood over the entrance to the summer-house, and, swinging himself on to the low garden wall beyond, disappeared in the field on the other side. I answered Lucilla's call, and hastened away to find her. We met on the lawn. She looked wild and pale, as if something had frightened her.

"Anything wrong at the rectory?" I asked.

"Nothing wrong," she answered, "except with *me*. The next time I complain of fatigue, don't advise me to go and lie down on my bed."

"Why not? I looked in at you before I came out here. You were fast asleep—the picture of repose."

"Repose? You never were more mistaken in your life. I was in the agony of a horrid dream."

"You were perfectly quiet when I saw you."

"It must have been after you saw me, then. Let me come and sleep with you to-night. I daren't be by myself if I dream of it again."

"What did you dream of?"

"I dreamed that I was standing, in my wedding dress, before the altar of a strange church; and that a clergyman, whose voice I had never heard before, was marrying me—"

She stopped, impatiently waving her hand before her in the air. "Blind as I am," she said, "I see him again now."

"The bridegroom?"

"Yes."

"Oscar?"

"No."

"Who, then?"

"Oscar's brother. Nugent Dubourg!"

(Have I mentioned before that I am sometimes a great fool? If I have not, I beg to mention it now. I burst out laughing.)

"What is there to laugh at?" she asked, angrily. "I saw his hideous, discolored face—I am never blind in my dreams. I felt his blue hand put the ring on my finger. Wait! The worst part of it is to come. I married Nugent Dubourg willingly—married him without a thought of my engagement to Oscar. Yes! yes! I know it's only a dream. I can't bear to think of it, for all that. I don't like to be false to Oscar even in a dream. Let us go to him. I want to hear him tell me that he loves me. Come to Browndown. I'm so nervous, I don't like going by myself. Come to Browndown."

I have another humiliating confession to make—I tried to get off going to Browndown. (So like those unfeeling French people, isn't it?)

But I had my reason, too. If I disapproved of the resolution at which Nugent had arrived, I viewed far more unfavorably the selfish weakness on Oscar's part, which had allowed his brother to sacrifice himself. Lucilla's lover had sunk to something very like a despicable character in my estimation. I felt that I might let him see what I thought of him if I found myself in his company at that moment.

"Considering the object that you have in view, my dear," I said to Lucilla, "do you think you want *me* at Browndown?"

"Haven't I already told you?" she asked, impatiently. "I am so nervous—so completely upset—that I don't feel equal to going out by myself. Have you no sympathy for me? Suppose you had dreamed that you were marrying Nugent instead of Oscar?"

"Ah, bah! what of that? I should only have dreamed that I was marrying the most agreeable man of the two."

"The most agreeable man of the two! There you are again—always unjust to Oscar."

"My love! if you could see for yourself, you would learn to appreciate Nugent's good qualities as I do."

"I prefer appreciating Oscar's good qualities."

"You are prejudiced, Lucilla."

"So are you!"

"You happen to have met Oscar first."

"That has nothing to do with it."

"Yes! yes! If Nugent had followed us instead of Oscar; if, of those two charming voices, which are both the same, one had spoken instead of the other—"

"I won't hear a word more!"

"Tra-la-la-la! It happens to have been Oscar. Turn it the other way, and Nugent might have been the man."

"Madame Pratolungo, I am not accustomed to be insulted! I have no more to say to you."

With that dignified reply, and with the loveliest color in her face that you ever saw in your life, my darling Lucilla turned her pretty back on me, and set off for Browndown by herself.

Ah, my rash tongue! Ah, my nasty foreign temper! Why did I let her irritate me! I, the elder of the two—why did I not set her an example of self-control? Who can tell? When does a woman know why she does any thing? Did Eve know, when Mr. Serpent offered her the apple, why she ate it? Not she!

What was to be done now? Two things were to be done. First thing: to cool myself down. Second thing: to follow Lucilla, and kiss and make it up.

Either I took some time to cool—or, in the irritation of the moment, Lucilla walked faster than usual. She had got to Browndown before I could overtake her. On opening the house door I heard them talking. It would hardly do to disturb them—especially now I was in disgrace. While I was hesitating, and wondering what my next proceeding had better be, my eye was attracted by a letter lying on the hall table. I looked (one is always inquisitive in those idle moments when one doesn't know what to do)—I looked at the address. The letter was directed to Nugent, and the post-mark was Liverpool.

I drew the inevitable conclusion. The German oculist was in England!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

☞ The Paris Gaulois tells this story: About 1827, M. Coste, chief editor of the Temps, and M. Louis Bellott, passed every night, on leaving their office about two o'clock in the morning, before a house in the fifth story of which a light was always burning. Their curiosity was greatly excited, and they often stopped to speculate upon the character of the occupant of that lofty room. One night they could no longer resist the temptation to ask who was the owner of that constant light, and M. Coste rang the bell. The concierge opened the door and answered the question as to who occupied the fifth story. "It is a poor young man from the Midi," he replied, "very poor, laborious, and an obstinate digger into his books, although only destined to be a journalist." On learning that he had to do with one of the profession, M. Coste insisted upon mounting the stairs. They found the young man at his work; they conversed with him; and at last M. Coste engaged him to make his debut in his journal. The young man's name was Adolph Thiers.

☞ A pig, with one eye in the center of its forehead and a trunk similar in shape to an elephant's growing out directly over its eyes, is the boast of a California town.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1871.

Money is scarce and growing scarcer; the banks so dispose of their funds as to provide for the immediate wants of their depositors, but have no idle funds to discount outside paper. The rate ranges from 10 to 12 in bank, and private capitalists often get even higher rates than these.

EXCHANGE—Is rather active with a good supply but firm rates. We quote buying at 1-20 discount, and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is inactive in our market, but advancing in New York. It opened at 111¾ and closed at 112.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111½	112¼
Silver halves and quarters	107	110
Silver dimes	105	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show but little change.

Coupons of 1881	115¾@116¼
" " 1862	113 @114
" " 1864	113¾@114¼
" " 1865	113¾@114¼
" " 1865 (new)	112¾@113¾
" " 1867	112¾@113¼
" " 1868	112¾@113¼
Ten-forties	108¾@109¾
Currency 6s	110 @111

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116¼	116¾	¼	..
" '62	114⅜	114	..	⅜
" '64	114¼	114⅛	..	⅛
" '65	114¾	114¾	..	..
" '65 (new)	113¾	113¾	..	..
" '67	113¾	113¾	..	..
" '68	113¾	113¾	..	..
10-40 coupons	109⅝	109⅝	..	..
Currency 6s	110⅞	111	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are still weak on the greater portion of the list, with a fine assortment of bonds on the market. There was much more life, however, in Nashville railroad stock, several hundred shares having changed hands at fair prices; but for bank stocks there is slight demand and bonds are rather heavy.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	120	122
National Bank, Second	105	106
National Bank, Planters'	103	104
National Bank, City	105	106
Bank of America	100	101
Bank of Kentucky	101	103
Bank of Louisville	79	81
Merchants' Bank	120	122
Commercial Bank	73½	74¼
Northern Bank	125	127
Citizens' Bank	115	116
People's Bank	90	93
Masonic Bank	103	104
Farmers' Bank	96	98
Security Bank	119	120
German Bank	136	..
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	100	101
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	98
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	..	105
Manufacturers' Bank	90	95
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	..
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	..
Traders' Bank	99	100
Central Savings Bank, new	100	101
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	47	50
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	86	87
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	71	72
Gas Company stock	118	120
BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	97	100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	89*	*90
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84¼*	*85¼
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	86¼*	*87
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85	86
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	*87	*90
Shelby R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	..	*90
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	80	82
City for schools, 6 per c	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	79	81
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	83	84
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	80	81
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	80	81
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	79
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89¼	90¼
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	91	92
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94¼	*95¼
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	88	88
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	91	93
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	81	82
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	*90	*91
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	80
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	77¼	78¼
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	77
Caldwell county, 7 per c	77	79
McCracken county, 7 per c	72	73
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90¼
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	..	*90
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	*85
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 per c	..	*100
Logan county bonds, 6 per cent	67¼	70

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Money Matters in New York.

[Herald, 26th.]

Money was active, and seven per cent. the lowest rate even on pledge of government collaterals. The stock houses generally paid seven, gold, and for a brief period in the afternoon holders of stock paid seven per cent. and 1-16 commission. The supply became better before the close of banking hours, and the latest business in the loan market was at seven, currency.

Prime commercial paper is hardly salable on the street at less than 12 per cent. discount. The banks are incapable of granting all the applications presented for accommodation, and a number of the best borrowers are compelled to seek assistance outside them.

The Tribune, of the same date, says:

Applications for loans on property in other States frequently find their way to this city, and are always difficult of negotiation on account of the aversion of lenders to risk their money on property far away from home. At the present time large sums are asked for upon the security of property in the Southern States at very liberal rates of interest, and generally upon improved real estate valued at several times the required loan, but without any hope of success. While such loans are always unpopular under the most favorable circumstances, they are refused absolutely now that the operations of the Kuklux have rendered life and property in many of the Southern States actually unsafe. Capital is timid, and if the intelligent and usually respectable classes of the South expect it to flow in that direction for investment they must put down the lawlessness and disorder which prevail to a greater or less extent throughout the late rebel States, under the general name of Kukluxism. The class of people referred to can suppress the raids of the ghostly houseburners and murderers whenever they think it worth their while to do so. If they can not at present see that their own interests lie in the direction of their plain duty in regard to this matter, it is to be hoped that the scales will fall from their eyes in the not distant future.

Specie from Germany.

[N. Y. Bulletin, 26th.]

In conversation with the North German Consul, who has just arrived from Europe, we learn that the reflux of the precious metals from Germany has already set in, some 50,000,000 thalers in silver having been sent to England. This offset does not appear in the accounts of the Bank of England, but it nevertheless exists in the hands of the bullion dealers of London, and increases the amount of silver available for shipment to Asia. Could the facts be ascertained, we have little doubt it would be found that much of the gold sent from London to Germany was lost on account of French indemnity payments than for the purchase of depreciated French and German silver.

Money and Trade in Chicago.

[Times, 27th.]

There was not much change in the financial situation on yesterday. Business was perhaps a little more active at the banks, as almost all departments of trade are beginning to exhibit considerable animation, but the general features of the situation were essentially the same as for several days past. Outside of grain and produce circles, where the movement is now healthy and liberal, there was no particular demand for money, and the offerings of mercantile paper continue altogether too limited to have any influence on the market. Grain and produce men are asking pretty freely for favors, and, as the banks recognize the fact that the early recovery of the general business of the city depends largely upon the character of the grain and produce trade during the next few weeks, almost all the advances and loans at present made are granted to this class of merchants. Still, dry goods and grocery men are not entirely overlooked, and parties in good standing and desiring assistance to put their houses in running motion, are treated liberally. As a rule, the banks are disposed to do everything in their power to revive and reconstruct business, and, considering the troublesome times through which they are now passing, their policy toward all classes of customers is quite free, and such as to give general satisfaction. The supply of currency is large, though a few banks continue to draw daily against their New York balances.

Eastern exchange was quiet between banks at 50@80c discount. Over the counter the banks were buying at ⅛ to ⅛ off, and selling at par.

At the savings banks there was really nothing new on yesterday. The number of callers in quest of money was no larger than on any of the former days of the week, and at a majority of the banks a very quiet day was passed.

Tennessee and Atlantic Canal.

[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

The project of connecting the waters of the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean, by means of a canal from Guntersville, on the Tennessee, to Gadsden, on the Coosa, and another from a point on the Etowah, a short distance above Rome, to the Ocmulgee, about Macon, is just now attracting considerable attention in some parts of Georgia. Major Trabel is enlisting the interest of the people in the enterprise by addresses in the upper part of the State. Congress, at its last session, made an appropriation for a survey of the route, which United States engineers are now making. The distance to be canalled is said to be about one hundred and fifty miles, besides which there would have to be some money expended in improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Etowah and Ocmulgee rivers.

We are apprehensive that this is an undertaking that will require more money than Congress in its present temper will be willing to appropriate for improvements at the South, and that the Southern people themselves are unable to accomplish it. But of its great importance and the vast benefits to commerce that would be secured by it there can be no doubt.

The canal would no doubt cross the Chattahoochee river in the neighborhood of Atlanta. If the improvement of the Coosa river is practicable, so as to admit of steamboat navigation from Gadsden to Wetumpka, is not the improvement of the Chattahoochee, so as to afford navigation above Columbus, also practicable? And who can estimate the immense advantages and benefits to us of an unbroken inland water communication between this part of the country and the great cities on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers? The early promise of it is not a very assuring one, but the scheme is one of almost incalculable importance.

Provisions in New York.

[Bulletin, 26th.]

There has been an unusual dearth of excitement on the market for the hog product during the past week, and a very light business transacted, with values shrinking somewhat on nearly all styles, though no sharp or heavy gradual decline is to be noted. We have made several efforts to discover, if possible, any new influence likely to bring on this state of affairs, but the whole position seems to be too much stock and too little demand, with the slightly nervous and doubting feeling in regard to the financial position which has been noticeable ever since the Chicago fire. Some few attempts have been made to realize both on local and Western account, and in one or two cases a large amount of goods was thrown upon the market, and it is sincerely to be hoped that packers will not be obliged to adopt this course, as serious disaster must in that event be the result. Slightly lower values, however, are not improbable, and, indeed, in the present attitude of buyers, will be necessary in order to open an outlet. The home wants are quite small, and, if anything, slightly decreasing, a good many sections of the country now being able to depend in part upon a local production just now coming in, while the export demand has subsided materially. The great bulk of the Continental orders are now provided for and the English call does not appear to develop at all, while shippers generally have found previous small margins much reduced by the decline in gold and the high cost of freight room, and have determinedly refused to enter into negotiations except upon the most positive orders. Though, of course, fresh supplies will be wanted if offered on somewhat easier terms, and it will tax the consumptive powers of Europe to the utmost to use their own production and the immense surplus we are likely to have on the next crop, according to all present indications. A good many of the trade here and, we understand, not a few packers at the West, think it pretty good policy to meet shippers while they are in the humor for believing that goods can be sent abroad to advantage. The speculative movements have in the main been confined to old cliques working up settlements and getting outstanding contracts out of the way, in order to commence fresh on the new crop. A few sales of new crop have been made, mainly on lard, but of late the feeling has been so doubtful that both buyer and seller rather hold off to await fresh indications.

On mess pork it was pretty hard to say exactly where the market stood half the time, the position being mainly a speculative one, and not supported by the presence of the regular trade until prices had been placed on a very easy level. Soon after our last there was a little spurt, and prices carried up a trifle, and then a reaction back to about $13 per bbl, and here the rate has hung. There have, to be sure, been some few sales, and settlements at about $12 12½@13 15, but these were very difficult to realize, and $13 appeared to be about as high as the majority of buyers cared to go, even in a speculative way, could be induced to bid, and the call did not appear to be very extensive at that. The market, in fact, has been most unquestionably "bolstered" and the least attempt to realize with freedom would have brought about a decided break in values. The stock has been reduced somewhat, but the jobbing distribution is not by any means free and the accumulation remains very full for the season. On future contracts but little interest has been shown, and values were more or less nominal. On the old crop there was very little difference from "spot" rates, but the new crop ranged from $13 75, December, up to $14 25 for the spring months. Prime mess was very dull and entirely nominal during the early portion of the week under review, with holders asking about $11 25 for western packed, but for a day or two there have been evidences of desire to realize and a bid of $11 per bbl would have been quite unsafe unless stock was very much wanted. Extra prime and other outside cuts sold to some extent without any new features worthy of note.

Lard has scarcely varied from 10c per lb for old prime steam, but this was certainly all that could be obtained, and there were more than enough sellers for the outlet at the figure. The market, in fact, has been a dull and doubtful one throughout, with the prevailing advantage entirely in buyer's favor, and the least attempt at pressure would have precipitated a decline, two or three odd parcels, on which business was only slightly forced, changing hands at 9⅞c. Exporters have found no margin, the wants of the home trade are much reduced, refiners have been enabled to buy new Western and city at 9⅜c and under, and most outlets were in consequence greatly reduced, while for speculative use no demand has developed itself. Holders evidently are at something of a stand just at present, but the inclination appears to be to hold on to supplies and see what will turn up. For future delivery the movement has been small and prices without much change, standing at about 9⅝c for October, 9⅝c for November, 9⅝c for December, and 9½c for January, the latter figure representing bids rather than actual sales.

Bacon has lost the strength of a couple of weeks ago, and the volume of business was considerably reduced, both for immediate and future delivery. On contracts for early consumption city packers found it necessary to bring their figures down to about 8¾@9c for the various cuts, while for the winter months the exact position was quite doubtful. On clear, however, about 8¼@8½c were all that could be obtained; one sale of Cumberlands was made for early December at 8c, and subsequent offerings for slightly later delivery revealed a disposition on the part of sellers to do still better. Both buyers and sellers are rather non-committal as to their views on this market, but English shippers express a determination to insist upon a further reduction before they will operate, and a belief that they will realize their demands. Cut meats have been more or less nominal in the absence of a supply.

The beef product has attracted rather more attention, and, though as yet the business has been light, the trade are hopeful of some increase of the movement at an early day. Only a few hundred tierces of the new crop have thus far been reported, and these of prime mess at $17, and values can hardly be said to be fully established. But for prime grades there is a firmer feeling, as first-class packing cattle are scarce, and the asking rates for the best lots may now be placed at about $19@20 for prime mess and $22@23 for India mess.

State of Trade.

The course of trade during the week past has not been such as merchants had expected earlier in the season, but in some lines has been very fair. The great difficulty in the way seems to be connected with the question of freights; the river is almost useless, and the railroad facilities are not more than half as large as the demands made upon them. Until a rise comes in the river, no doubt, the community will continue to suffer from this cause. And not this season only but every succeeding one, until additional facilities are provided. Now, while suffering from the deficiency, and while the matter is fresh in their minds, merchants would consult their future interests by going to work, and in earnest, to provide for coming seasons.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
App. es, gr'n, bls	1349	78	Iron, pig, tons	168	50
Bac n. tcs	73	158	Lard, tcs	60	90
Bacon, casks	340	96	Lard, kegs	516	3
Butter, pa.	176	62	Malt, sks	423	100
Barley, sks	..	..	Mackerel, pa.	71	5
Bagging, pcs	462	47	Nails, kgs	508	184
Cotton, bales	997	1088	Oil, bbls	132	388
Cotton yarn, bs	..	..	Oats, sacks	539	..
Coffee, bgs	966	616	Pork, bbls	16	..
Cheese, bxs	1765	277	Pork, pcs	1057	34
Candles, bxs	5	43	Potatoes, bls	522	47
Cement, bbls	..	1000	Rye, sks	..	5
Corn, sacks	206	1	Sugar, hhds	8	5
Cattle, head	..	4	Sugar, bxs	..	97
Eggs, bbls	12	8	Seed, bgs	90	35
Flour, bbls	1647	42	Tobacco, h'ds	35	117
Feathers, sks	50	27	Tobacco, bxs	47	120
Hides, bdls	346	382	Whisky, bbls	1036	403
Hogs, No.	..	..	Wheat, sks	5436	112
Hay, bales	257	43	Wool, bgs	61	4

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BAGGING—The market has been quiet all the week. Dealers quote 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb flax and hemp at 17@19c. Trade has been moderately active, but principally in small lots.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and dealers hold at quotations:

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	32¼@37½
1-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	13½@16
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, rebaled	21 @

BATTING—The market is firm and active. Dealers quote extra at 21c; No. 1 at 18@20c; No. 2 at 18c; common at 14@15c.

BROOMS—Market very firm and advanced. Dealers quote common qualities at $2@2 50 per dozen, and prime qualities at $3@3 50 per dozen.

CANDIES—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double refined Candies	16@18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	17@20
Balls and Kisses	17@20
Bar Candy	16@18
Nut Candy	16@18
Gum Drops	20@25
Gum-Gum Drops	19@25
Imperials	20@25
Rock Candy	20@25
Lozenges	20@25
Common pan work	20@25
Fine Almonds	30@45
No. 2 do	25@30
Plain Creams	25@30
Decorated Creams	31@35
Cordial Goods	25@35

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady:

Peaches, 2 and 3 lb	$1 75@3 25
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pineapples	2 65@3 25
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 00@2 50
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 25@4 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	3 50@4 50
Tomatoes, per doz	1 40@2 50
Jellies, per doz	1 80@3 50
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts&hf pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 00@3 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 50@5 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	2 50@3 50
Pickles, American	1 75@4 50
Pickles, English	3 75@7 00

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and manufacturers are selling at $1 50@1 75 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls.

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady.

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
High wine bbls, iron-hooped	2 10
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 60
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00@30 00

CORDAGE—Cotton twine and rope are quiet and dealers quote:

Baling twine	17¼@18¼
Hemp twine, per doz	65 @75
Cotton twine	30 @50
Jute rope	13 @15
Cotton rope	32 @34
Manilla rope	21 @22
Sisal rope	19 @20
Tarred rope	18 @20

COTTON—The market is quiet to-day at the decline noted yesterday. Liverpool is reported dull and heavy at 9⅛d for uplands, with sales of 8,000 bales; this is a decline of ⅛d during the week. New York is quiet and weak at 18¼c for middling, a decline of ⅜c during the week. The decline at this point during the week is also ⅜c on middling. Dealers to-day quote as follows:

Middling	17¾
Low middling	17¼
Good ordinary	16¼
Ordinary	15¼

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is quiet, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	16 @
" 500, " "	15½@
" 600, " "	13 @
" 700, " "	12 @
Candlewick, at	32 @35
Carpet-chain, white, at	31 @33
Carpet-chain, colored, at	39½@42

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh, while the stock of Pomeroy and Ohio county, Ky., is exhausted. Quotations are as follows—delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c per bu; Indiana coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS—The market is quiet, with considerable activity in seeds. Dealers quote as follows: Bone superphosphates, $45@60 per ton; bromophyte, $40 per ton. Seeds—Flaxseed, the oil mills are paying $1 50 per bushel; timothy, common to choice, $3 35@3 50; clover, common to choice, $6 25@6 50; English, $8 75@9; fall seed wheat, $1 65@1 85; extra qualities, recleaned, a shade higher. For large lots a discount could be had.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and quotations for oranges and lemons are firm.

Oranges, per bbl	$10 00@12 00
Lemons, per box	6 50@ 0 00
Layer, raisins, per box, new	4 25@ 4 50
" " " old	3 25@ 3 50
Figs, per lb	20@ 24
Zante currants, per lb	11¼@ 12¼

HAY—There has been a moderate demand during the week, and prices are firm at $17@19 per ton on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@1 50 advance. Sales to-day 1 car load delivered at $21.

HEMP—Market quiet, and dealers quote raw hemp at $115@130 per ton; dressed at $230@250.

HIDES—The market is quiet and prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@16c, and green-salted at 9¼@10c per lb.

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEATHER—The market is quiet. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	38@39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phila c'lf ℔ lb	$1 50@1 60
Buffalo slaugtr	33@35	Hog skins ℔ ds	8@55
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	40@43	per doz	5@12
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 00@1 50	doz	24@00
Bridles per doz	$45@60	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	40@50	per foot	24@28c

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a fair demand.

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@23 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	42 50
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18 inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@ 6 50
do 16 inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16 inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported at last week's figures. Dealers quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs	57@ 62
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and ¼'s	65@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00@1 15
Ky. fine bright, lbs	65@
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	58@ 63
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s	57@ 62
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, best	60@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs medium	56@ 60

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	16@18
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	20@25
Filberts, per lb	14@15
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	12@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	22
English walnuts, per lb	14
Pecans, lb	20@23

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bale	$4 75@6 00
Tar, per bbl	5 00@5 50
Rosin, per bbl	3 75@0 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	70@ 75

OILS—Market quiet.

Linseed oil	84@85	Gasoline	20@25
Lard oil	70@75	Bank oil	60
Lard oil No. 2	60@65	Straits oil	70
Coal oil	26@28	Lubricating oil	30@45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18; shorts at $22; shipstuff $23@25 and middlings, $28 per ton.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. Paints—White lead pure, at 11@11½c; white lead No. 2, 8@11c. Colors—English red lead, 12½c per lb; American red lead, 11c per lb; English orange mineral, 15½c per lb; English Venetian red, 3½c per lb; French Rochelle ochre, 5c per lb; Paris white, 4c per lb.

PEANUTS—Market nearly bare of old. Some new crop received, and dealers quote at 8c; old crop, prime Virginia, at 13½c.

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Seven-bushel barrels, $2 60; small barrels, $2; small dairy, $3; table salt, small barrels, $3 50@3 75.

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 7½@8c. Grease is in light request at 5½@7½c.

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, &c—The market is very active in tin plate, especially for roofing, and prices have advanced 50c per box on plate; block tin has also advanced. Dealers quote as follows:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 75
do IX do	14 75
12x12 IC do	12 75
do IX do	15 75
14x20 IC do	12 75
do IX do	15 75
do XX do	19 75
do XXX do	22 25
Roofing IC do	11 00
do IX do	14 00
10x14 IC Coke	10 75
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	45c
Small pigs	46c
Bar	47c
Copper.	
Braziers'	34c
Tinned	37c
Copper Bottoms	38c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	11c
do less than cask	12c
Slab	10c
Fence Wire.	
Bright Wire	25 per cent. off list.
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	13c
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. Dealers quote cider vinegar at $7 00@9 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WINDOW-GLASS—Dealers quote at 40 per cent. off new card rates, which are as follows for first quality: 6x8 to 8x10, $5 75; 8x11 to 10x13, $6 25; 8x14 to 10x15, $6 50; 11x14 to 12x18, $7 00; other sizes in proportion.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report an improved trade.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2, "	8 00@ 8 50
" " 3, "	7 00@ 7 50
" " 4, "	5 00@ 5 50
Painted B'kts	2 05@ 2 15
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1, "	10 00@10 50
" " 2, "	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted "	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards "	2 15@ 2 50
Seives "	1 75@ 2 25

WOOL—The market is dull and drooping, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed, 38@43c; combing, ...; tub-washed, 53@57c; burry 5@10c less.

Grocery Market.

The market has been only moderately active, with no additional advance in coffee, but a decline in soft refined sugars.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s, 15-oz at 17½c. Sales to-day 300 boxes.

CHEESE—The market is active and unchanged. Ohio Factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 300 boxes at 14½@15c.

COFFEE—The market is active, but without additional advance. The quotations are as follows:

Rios, fair to fancy	22¼@25
Laguayra, as to quality	22¼@25
Singapore, as to quality	26 @28
Java, Government, as to quality	28 @30

FISH—Dealers report the market advanced with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 3 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 20
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 15
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 20
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	28 @ 37½	
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@ 2 00	
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@ 3 00	

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 45@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice, per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 9½@9¾c for Rangoon; 9¾@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4¼@4½c.

SUGARS—Prices are easy on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11¼@11¾
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11¾@12¼
Choice do	12¼@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	13¾@14
A coffee	13 @13¼
B coffee	12¾@13
Extra C	12¾@13
C yellow	12¼@12¾
Circle C	12¼@12¾
Yellow	11¼@12¼
Demerara	12¾@13¼

Iron, Nail and Steel Market.

Nails are very firm at quotations, but no additional advance has been established. In other articles there is no change, though the stock of pig iron is diminishing. Trade fair.

IRON, WROUGHT—Bar, lb, S C, 3½@3¾c; Hoop, coopers', 5@6; Sheet, boiled, 5@5¾; C C 7@7½; Boiler, 6½@8¼c; Nail rod, 8@8½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@8.

PIG IRON—The market is very active with moderate receipts:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$38 00@39 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	37 00@38 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee mill	34 00@35 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	62 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00@52 00

Receipts for the week 200 tons. Sales 325.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 25 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 25 per keg.

NAILS—Prices are firm, while stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 25@4 50 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

PLOW WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs, 9c; iron plow slabs, 5½c; steel plow wings, 9½c, iron plow wings, 6c.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English, 20@22c; American, 15@18c; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15c.

Country Produce Market.

The market has undergone but few changes of any moment. Butter of medium grades continues to be in large supply. The trade has not been as large as it might be, in consequence of the continued restriction on shipments. Broomcorn has advanced very greatly in the Eastern market, but, as this market is bare, quotations cannot be given. Dried fruit has advanced 1@2c on apples and peaches.

APPLES—New of good size and quality will bring $1 75@4 per bbl, as to quality. Sales to-day 150 bbls at $1 90@3 25.

BEESWAX—Is firm, and dealers are quoting at 30c.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $2 50 per bushel; New York held at $2 50. Sales to-day 30 bushels.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut oak command $10 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $75 per load.

BROOMCORN—Out of the market and no quotations given.

BUTTER—The market is fully supplied; common country butter is held at 8@10c; fair at 12@13c; good at 14@15c; choice at 17@18c; W. R. at 20@22c; Fruit House 24@25c. Sales to-day 1,000 lbs at 10@18c; 1,025 lbs F. H. at 24@25c.

CABBAGE—From first hands $1 per barrel loose; from store $1 50 per bbl. Sales to-day 125 bbls at $1 50.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $15 per bbl; wild at $13.

CHESTNUTS—Dealers quote to the trade at $2@2 50 per bushel. Sales to-day 60 bushels.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@6c. Peaches will bring 8¼@9c for halves and 6@6½c for quarters. Sales to-day 10,000 pounds quarters at 6½c.

EGGS—In demand, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 21@22c per doz, recount. Sales 500 dozen.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 65c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent tare on linen bags, for choice white.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 85c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

HOPS—The new crop choice is quoted at 75c.

ONIONS—From first hands, loose, $2 25; from store, $2 75@3, packed. Sales to-day 20 bbls at $2 75@3.

POTATOES—The market is quiet. New are held at $2 per bbl, loose, and $2 50@2 75 in shipping order. Sales 200 bbls at $2 60@2 75.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 50@3 50 per dozen for fair to choice. Ducks at $3 per dozen. Sales to-day 75 dozen chickens at $2@3 50.

Flour and Grain Market.

The market for flour has been quiet all the week, and without change. Grain moves but slowly; it is in good demand, but receipts are not by any means what they should be.

FLOUR—The market is quiet to-day at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5 00@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy $8 00@8 75. Sales to-day of 400 bbls assorted at quotations; 100 A No. 1 at $6 75.

GRAIN—BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

WHEAT—Dealers quote at $1 30@1 45, on arrival. Sales to-day 350 bushels amber at $1 30.

CORN—Ear and shelled, on arrival, command 53@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on their figures to cover commissions, &c. Market very quiet.

OATS—New crop commands 35@38c on arrival. Sales to-day on track 700 bushels at 42c, and 700 bushels at 43c.

RYE—New is quoted at 77@80c on arrival. Sales to-day of 500 bushels at 85c, from store.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 10. Sales to-day of 1,000 bushels No. 1 fall at $1 15.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market has been quiet and steady all the week, the only change worth noting being a decline of ¼c in clear sides, putting clear rib and clear sides at the same figures. The transactions of to-day, so far as reported, sum up as follows: Bacon—58 casks clear rib at 8¼c; 36 casks shoulders at 7¼c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7¼c, clear rib at 7@7¼c, shoulders at 6¼@6½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8½c; clear sides 8@8¼c; shoulders 7¼@7¾c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15¼@16¼c; plain canvased 13¼@14¼c; uncanvased 12@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10¼c; in kegs at 11@11¼c.

Dry Goods Market.

The market is unchanged in prices, with a fair trade; dealers continuing last week's quotations, as follows: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Cannelton, 13¼c; Great Western, 13c; Anchor, 13c; Penn Mills, 13c; Eagle, 13c; Simon Kenton, 13c; Lone Star, 13c; Macon, 12¼c; Tallassee, 13c; Kennedale, 13c; Eastern standards, 13¼c; Osnaburgs 7-8, 13¼@16c; do. 4-4 16@19; Pepperell E, fine, 14; do. R, 13; do. O, 12; do. N, 11; Invincible, 13¼. BLEACHED—Blackstone, A A, 15; Hope, 14; Langdon, 36-inch, 15; do. 34-inch, 13; Lonsdale, 17; Wamsutta, 21; New York Mills, 22; Pepperell 6-4, 26; do. 7-4, 28; do. 9-4, 36; do. 10-4, 41. WORSTED BRAIDS—Common colors, 55; High colors, 60. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11¼@13. Glazed, 8@10¼. PRINTS—Allens, 11¼; Amoskeag, 10@10¼; Cocheco, 11¼@13¼; Dunnels A, 11¼; Lon. mourning, 11; Merrimac D, 11¼; do. W, 12¼; do. chintz, 12; Pacific, 11¼; Spragues fancy, 11¼; do frock, 11¼; Bedford, 8; American, 11¼; Dunnels fancy, 11¼; Garners, 11; Arnolds, 9¼@10; Hamiltons, 11¼; Richmonds, 11¼; Wamsutta, 8¼; Gloucester, 11¼. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m., 22; do extra, 26; Everett, 25; Falls City, 22; do A, 25; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeag, 18; Albany 16; American, 12; Jewett City, 12. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 14; Pepperell, 14¼; Laconia, 14; Winthrop, 12. DENIMS—Ogden A brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 22¼@24. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 15; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 22@30. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 10; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag, 13; Androscoggin sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 45; Stafford Bros., 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6-cord, 85; do enameled, 45. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@65; Eastern, 15@50.

Drug Market.

The market continues very active for the season, and without any changes. Dealers quote as follows: Alcohol, $2 05. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 18. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, 90c. Chloroform, lb, $1 33. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 40c. Gum Opium, lb, $8 60. Indigo, lb, $1 40. Licorice, Calab, lb, 48@50c. Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb, (Jennings), 42@45c. Morphine, P. & W., oz, $5 25. Madder, lb, 19c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 65. Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 35@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $2 35@3 50. Oil, Sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 25@6 00. Oil, cassia, pound, $3 25. Oil, lemon, pound, $6 00. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 55. Rosin, bbl, $6@7. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, Epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, Maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $15 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz., $15 50. Sulphur, roll, pound, 4@4½c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@13c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon, 75c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 78c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—There is no change to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 50@4 75 for steam copper, and $1 50@5 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, and prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been excited and higher, with considerable activity. Dealers quote to-day at 90c.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 90@1 95 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 95@2 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. Dealers quote; Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@3 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $19 per bbl; stock ale at $19; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has not been characterized by any excitement during the week, but has improved in the prices paid for lugs fully ½c—the following quotations giving a correct representation of prices:

	Light.	Heavy.
Planters' comm'n lugs	$7 25@ 7 50	$7 25@ 7 50
Planters' good lugs	7 50@ 7 75	7 50@ 7 75
Common sound leaf	8 00@ 9 50	8 00@ 9 50
Medium sound leaf	9 50@10 00	9 50@10 00
Good sound leaf	12 00@14 00	11 00@13 00
Medium cutting leaf	12 00@16 00	13 00@16 00
Good to fine c'ttg leaf	18 00@28 00	....
Choice cutting leaf	28 00@30 00	....
Bright wrappers nominal, from	30 00@60 00	

Notwithstanding the continued light receipts, the sales for the week are slightly in excess of last week, and as large as could be expected. The following table will show the sales for the week, the month and the current year to date. As the tobacco year ends on Tuesday next, the total sales will scarcely reach 48,000 hhds:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	64	307	12,056
Louisville	91	448	10,123
Farmers'	48	182	7,878
Boone	23	176	7,894
Ninth-street	38	148	6,519
Planters'	30	91	3,349
Kentucky	..	5	39
Total	294	1,359	47,649

The sales to-day at four of the warehouses foot up 45 hhds, as per statements below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 5 hhds McLean county common leaf at $9 70, 9, 8 80, 8 60, 8 60; 2 hhds McLean county lugs at $7 90, 7 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Illinois leaf at $10 50, 10 25; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs at $7 60, 7 55; 1 hhd Green river leaf at $9; 1 hhd Larue county new leaf at $9.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 4 hhds Owen county cutting leaf, $17 75, 18 25, 19 25, 20 50; 2 hhds Owen county common leaf, 13 25 and 13 25; 4 hhds Owen county lugs, 11, 9 20, 10 75, 10 75; 1 hhd Owen county trash, 7 10; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf, 10, 10 75, 11 25, 12, 11, 10; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf, 8 and 8 70; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs, 7 60 and 9 50; 1 hhd Hart county new leaf, 8 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Simpson county leaf, $8 50 to 8 90; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, 19 25; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 8 90 to 11; 2 hhds Hart county lugs 7 50 and 7 60; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 13 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 111¾@112, sold up to 112¼ and closed at 111¾. Loans were made mostly at flat.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $34,489,000.

The exports of gold to-day were $48,553, and for the week $413,681.

The Government bond market has been steady all day, with limited transactions.

The Stock market was firm until the publication of the bank statement, when it became heavy. Rock Island and Wabash were moderately active.

The bank statement for the week shows the following changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$2,121,500
Specie, increase	600,700
Legal-Tenders, decrease	344,900
Deposits, decrease	448,800
Circulation, increase	198,500

The Money market has been easier at 6@7 per cent.

State securities are dull but steady. Tennessees are moderately active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	115¾
Coupons of 1862	114¾
Coupons of 1864	114¼
Coupons of 1865	114¾
Coupons of 1865, new	113¼
Coupons of 1867	113¼
Coupons of 1868	113¼
Ten-forties	109¼
Currency 6's	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93¼	Old Virginia	59¼
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	31¼
New Tennessee	66	New N. Carolina	19¼
New Virginia	63		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Rock Island	100
Western U. Tel'gh	60¼	New Jersey Cent'l	108¼
Quicksilver	17¼	St. Paul	55
Mariposa	11¼	Do. preferred	75¼
Do. preferred	11¾	Tol. & Wabash	66¾
Adams Express	83¼	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	50	Ft. Wayne	96
American Express	54	Terre Haute	18
U. S. Express	54	Do. preferred	50
Pacific Mail	47¾	Chicago & Alton	113¼
N. Y. Central, con.	88½	Do. preferred	113
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	85¼	Ohio & Mississippi	37¼
Erie	28¼	C. C. & C.	71
Erie preferred	49	Burlington	128
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	98
Do. preferred	121	C. C. & Ind. C.	17¼
Reading	107¼	Ill. Cent.	133
Michigan Central	115	Union Pacific	23¼
Pittsburgh	124¼	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101¼
Northwestern	66¼	Union Pac. bonds	86¼
Do. preferred	88¼		

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 18¼c. Flour, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 22,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 10@5 50; common to good extra $5 70@7; good to choice $6 65@7 45; white wheat extra $7 40@7 75; Ohio extras $6 90@7 50; St. Louis $7 25@9 25. Rye flour, the market is unchanged. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is lower at 94½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 262,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 52@1 55; winter red Western $1 58@1 [illegible]; Western $1 60@1 65; white [illegible] amber Michigan [illegible]. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 51,000 bushels; Western mixed 78¾@80c. Oats, the market is easier; receipts 84,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 51@51½c. Hay, the market is unchanged. Hops, the market is firm at 35@55c for 1871; 20@35c for 1870; 10@20c for 1869. Leather is steady; South American 25@26c and Orinoco 24@27c. Wool, the market is firm; extra Ohio 58c; unwashed 45@48c; pulled 53@63c. Coffee, the market is lower; Rio 18@20c. Sugar, the market is easier; fair to good refining 8½@9¼c; Cuba 8¼@9¼c. Molasses, the market is dull. Rice 7¼@8¼c. Petroleum, crude 14@14¼c and refined 24@24½c. Spirits turpentine is steady at 68@70c. Pork, the market is firm; mess $13; seller January $13 87¼@14. Beef and Cut Meats are unchanged. Middles are quiet. Lard is firmer; No 1 prime steam 9¼@10c and kettle rendered 10¼c. Butter, the market is quiet; Western 12@32c. Cheese, the market is quiet. Metals—Manufactured Copper, Ingot, Lake Superior 23¾@23¾c. Pig iron, Scotch $35@38; American $35@38. Bar iron $80 for English and American. Sheet iron, Russia 17¼@18c gold. Nails are steady; cut $4 50, clinch $6@6 50 and horse-shoe 19@33c.

DRY GOODS—The market is generally quiet, but prices are pretty steady for all staple fabrics. We quote Appleton A heavy brown sheetings at 13c; Atlantic A at 13¼c; Pequot A at 14c; Pocasset Canoe at 12c; Medford at 12¼c; Broadway at 11¼c; Agawam F at 11c; Indian Orchard A 13¼c; Indian Head at 13¼c; do 48-inch at 16c; do 40-inch at 15c; do 30-inch at 11c; Lancaster 10-4 sheetings at 40c; Monadnock 9-4 do at 27¼c; do 10-4 do at 30c; do 11-4 do at 35c; Appleton brown drills at 14c; Stark A do at 13¼c; Massachusetts G do at 13¼c; Laconia wigans at 11c; Red Cross do at 12¼c; Amoskeag corset jeans at 13¼c; Bates' do at 9¼c; Naumkeag satteens at 13¼c; American stripes at 11¼@12¼c; Jewett City do at 11¼@12¼c; Sheridan A at 10c; do G at 11c; Pittsfield at 7c; Amoskeag at 18@19c; Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific delaines at 20c, and Imperial reps at 25c; Dunnell's, Hartel's, American and Pacific Mills fancy prints at 11¼c; Hartel's Swiss rubies and greens 11¼@12c; Washington Parks at 12¼c; Allen's do at 11¼c; Simpson's mourning at 11c, and Sprague's shirtings at 10¼@11c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 17¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $6 65@6 85. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; sales $1 38@1 40. Corn is scarce and firm at 46@56c for new and old ear. Rye is in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 75@78c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 35@40c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Coffee, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Linseed oil is dull and the market unsettled; no sales. Lard oil is scarce and firm at 79@80c. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 25c. Butter, the demand is fair and market firm at 20@24c. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm at 14@14½c. Clover seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 9¼@10c. Timothy seed, the market is dull and prices have declined to $2 75@3, but is better from store. Pork, the market is dull and prices are nominal; quoted at $13 50. Lard is in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales of kettle rendered at 9c. Bulk meats, the demand is light but holders are firm; nominally 6½c for shoulders; 6¾@7c for sides. Bacon, the demand is light but holders are firm; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib and clear sides 7¾c. Green Meats are offered at 4¼c, 5¼c and 5½c. Hogs are scarce and firm at $4 25@4 50. Cattle, the heavy receipts depress the market; sales at $3@4. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, the market is firm for low grades but prices are entirely unchanged. Wheat, the market is better but slow; No 3 red fall $1 34; No 2 do $1 44@1 45. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed on the track 40¼@42c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; mixed on the track 31c. Barley, the market is slow; No 2 Wisconsin and Minnesota 70c. Rye, the market is better; No. 2 64@65c. Whisky, the market is steady at 89c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is quiet at $13. Bacon, the market is quiet for order lots; sales of shoulders at 7¼c; clear rib sides at 8c; clear sides 8¼c. Lard is firm at 9@9¼c. Hogs and Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels barley, 3,000 bushels rye, 570 head hogs, 1,465 head cattle.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet at 17¼c; receipts for the past day 2,615 bales; shipments 2,750 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5 80@8. Corn, the market is active; new 55c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 50c. Hay, prairie $18; Western $25@30. Bran, the market is quiet at $18@$17. Mess pork is easy at $15. Lard, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Bacon, the market is quiet; shoulders 8c; sides 8¼@9c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Flour, the market is dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extras $7 25@8 50; Indiana and Ohio $7@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana red $1 58¼@1 60. Rye 95@96c. Corn, the market is firmer; yellow 80c; mixed Western 78@80c. Oats, the market is unchanged. Petroleum, crude 18@18¼c and refined 24@24¼c. Whisky, the market is less active; Western 94c.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 16¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm, but prices are unchanged. Grain, the market is steady at last quotations. Cornmeal 65@70c. Bacon, shoulders 8c; clear sides 9¼c; hams, plain 13¼c and sugar-cured 15@16¼c. Lard, prime steam 10¼c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat, the market is firmer; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 61. Corn, the market is firmer; mixed Western 78@75c. Oats, the market is firmer at 49@51c. Provisions are firm. Butter, Western 10@32c. Whisky, prices are nominal at 95@96c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Western produce, grain, groceries and provisions are nominally unchanged. Sterling exchange 121; sight drafts ¼@½ discount. Gold 111⅛.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, ordinary 16c; good ordinary 17¼c; low middling 18c; middling Alabama 18¼c; middling Orleans 19¼c; middling Texas 19¼c; the market is quiet; sales of 880 bales for export; 1,361 bales for spinning; speculation and in transit none; sales of 19,000 bales for future delivery; October 18 1-16c, November 18¼c, December 18¼c, January 18¾c, February 18¾c, March 19¼c and April 19¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is easier; good ordinary 17¼c; low middling 17¼@17¾c; middling 18c; sales of 3,200 bales; receipts 7,877 bales; exports to Liverpool 3,575 bales and to Philadelphia 339 bales; stock 49,427 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 17¾@17¼c.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 17¼@17¾c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1871.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

PERISHABLE FREIGHTS.

Complaints of Shippers Against a New Rule of the L. and N. Railroad Company.

Quite a number of the merchants of the city are very much exercised over a movement just made by the L. and N. R. R. Company in regard to freights. They charge, and show the documents, that the company have sent them, to be signed and returned, a "release" in which they, as shippers, voluntarily and of their own free will bind themselves to release the railroad company and all its connections from all damages that may occur to their goods from any cause whatever—accident, delay, carelessness, or what not.

This release applies to perishable articles. The shippers of that class of goods contend that the rule which requires such a release is virtually destroying their trade. They say that the rates of freight have been two or three times and enormously advanced within the last few weeks, and that now this last movement will to all intents and purposes ruin their business. Some of the produce merchants have signed the document; others have not, and say they will not, and consequently their trade is stopped entirely.

Some of the shippers also complain of great delays in the delivery of goods. One house that shipped south on the 16th of September states that the goods have not yet reached Memphis.

The following is a copy of the release above referred to:

STANDING RELEASE.

Good until July 1, 1872.

Shipping daily by the L. & N. R. R., consigned to various parties, the following articles, viz:

It is agreed that as the goods above mentioned are perishable, and such as the railroad companies will carry only at shipper's risk, in consideration that the L. & N. road and lines of railroads in connection will receive and carry said goods to point of destination for the rate agreed upon, which is current rates per 100 lbs from Louisville to points named in Bs. Ldg., it is agreed and understood that I hereby release said road and its connections from all liability on account of any damage to said goods, and agree to take all risks of damage to same and in no case to hold the L. and N. road and its connections liable for any damage to or on account of said goods. The roads between points of shipment and destination do not agree or guarantee to carry the above goods through in any given time. Having read and fully understanding this contract, I enter into it with full knowledge that I take all risks, and that the L. and N. road and its connections are not liable in any case for damage to the above property.

This is done by my free will and consent.

Witness my hand and seal this —— day of October, 1871.

It is but just to the L. and N. railroad movement to say that the acting president states that this course is forced upon the road by the connecting roads South. The release, we have been told, is the result of a resolution of the Green-line organization, to protect itself against damage to perishable articles by delays which, it is claimed, occur on southern portions of the line.

This is the explanation of the matter as far as we have heard it. If there is any other we should be glad to give it to the public, as it is a matter of considerable interest to our merchants; and also to the public at large, in so far as it may raise the question of the validity of such releases against damages from any cause for which the road would otherwise be bound.

A SCRATCH.

Teaching Boys Manners Through Their Finger-Ends.

A West-End druggist, who has been considerably annoyed for some time past by boys loitering around his door, tried a remedy for the evil the other day, which proved as effective as could be desired, though not quite so pleasant to the victims as some other doses prepared by their tormentor. He spread what is commonly known as "cowitch" at the places where the youngsters congregated, and awaited the result with calm resignation. He did not have long to wait. The urchins, dirty and clean, ragged and neat, gathered in their usual force, and, in the unsuspicious innocence of youth, took their accustomed places. The druggist waited no longer. He knew the usual effect of his remedy, and did not fear that it would fail him this time. And it didn't. The amount of scratching done by those boys has been enough to wear out cast-iron finger-nails. In fact, they scratched worse than an amateur billiardist or a purchasable voter at a city election. Scarcely one of them is yet able to sit still on his seat for the space of two consecutive minutes. The joke was a severe one, but the joker is under the impression that these boys won't annoy him any more.

A Boy Wantonly Shot.

Two brothers, James and Dave Thomas, of Shippingport, got into a fight on Saturday evening, and the latter was badly whipped. Soon afterward he got his shot-gun and went out on the street, it is said, with the intention of shooting his brother James when the latter made his appearance. He waited some time, but did not get an opportunity to gratify his revengeful purpose.

In the meantime young Sexton, another neighbor boy, happened to pass that way, and Thomas deliberately shot at him. The shot struck the elbow and shoulder, but the shot were small, and, though they cause considerable pain, the wounds are not serious. One account states that Sexton fell immediately, and that while down the second barrel was discharged at him.

Sexton, it is said, had nothing to do with the fight between the brothers. He was not even present at the time. Why he was made the victim is not known. Sexton went home soon afterwards and had the shot extracted. Thomas was arrested yesterday by Officer Oliver and placed in Portland station-house.

Postponement of the Public Library Drawing.

The advertisement of Mr. Peters, the manager, announces that the drawing of the Public Library Gift Concert has been postponed until December 16th. This action has been anticipated since the Chicago fire, and the announcement, therefore, has occasioned little surprise.

Mr. Peters announces his arrangements very definitely and explicitly. There will be no further postponement, enough tickets having already been sold to warrant the drawing as now announced. The office here will be closed for the sale of tickets on November 30th, the balance of the time being absolutely requisite for the perfection of the necessary arrangements for the drawing. All agencies will close December 5th, except the New York agency, which will close December 10th. All unsold tickets will be cancelled on the 14th of December. The drawing will take place on the 16th, and the prizes be paid on the 19th.

A Check on the Sling Nuisance.

Sixteen India-rubber slings were taken from boys yesterday by Lieutenant Needy and his men. This is certainly a step in the right direction. These slings are annoying and dangerous. The wooden part is shaped like a boot-jack, and a long India-rubber string is attached to each prong. When the string is pulled back to its utmost tension and let go, the rock or bullet or other missile in the sling is buried with great precision, and with force enough to put out an eye, or even to kill if it should strike a vulnerable part. Window-panes and other visible property are damaged or destroyed by these weapons. It is well that the dangerous play is being stopped so soon.

Another Pedestrian.

Another fine walker has made his appearance among us, and if reports be true he is superior to either Weston or Ratterman. Officer Buckly, of the police force, claims to have walked 249 miles in exactly forty-eight consecutive hours. The feat was performed years ago, along the meanderings of the beautiful river Shannon, in Ireland. Messrs. Ratterman and Weston must look to their honors. Officer Buckly is a very efficient policeman, and no doubt could walk as well now, with a little practice, as he could years ago, for he is yet a young man. If so, an offender against the law's dignity has but little chance of getting away from him.

The Taylor Barracks Victim.

It appears that the real name of the soldier who was shot and killed by a comrade at Taylor Barracks the other day was Austin B. McNeale, instead of J. F. Williams, the latter being an alias. He had previously served in the Second Infantry under the alias of Jackson. His parents reside in Abingdon, Va., his father's name being Robert McNeale. Two of his brothers are living. His family have been notified of his death.

The Fire Yesterday.

The alarm of fire at 1½ P. M. yesterday was occasioned by a slight burning in the roof of the boarding-house of Mrs. E. M. Herndon, No. 197 First street, between Walnut and Green. The engines reached the place in due time, but not until the fire had been extinguished by the inmates of the house. The only damage done was a small hole burnt through the shingles. The fire originated by a spark from the chimney.

A Boy in Mischief.

Billy Clare, a boy about twelve years old, threw a stone into Boone Market House on Saturday evening, and was arrested by William Winter and put in Seventeenth-street station-house. His little sister wept bitterly over his imprisonment, and finally procured his release. Billy was very much mortified, and promised to be a better boy in the future.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ We would direct attention to the auction sale, on Tuesday morning next, by Wharton & Co., at No. 370 Second street, between Broadway and York. The ladies particularly are requested to read the advertisement.

Weather Strips.

We will make liberal discounts on all orders received during the month of October.

Fitch & Lindsey.

THE FIRE-ALARM.

A Description of the Automatic System of Fire-Telegraphing in Operation in Louisville.

"How the Old Thing Works."

There is probably nothing of as great interest to our citizens which is less understood by a large number of them than the fire-alarm. Although the invention has been long enough in use for everybody in the corporate limits to have learned the main features in its operation, yet there are many who have no knowledge whatever as to the manner of receiving signals and giving alarms; many others guess at and speculate upon the subject, while a greater number still have never given up the idea that firemen are in the belfries with their hands upon the clapper ready to strike all at the same time, whenever a fire occurs, whether it should break out in the heart of the city or upon its extreme limits. As an explanation of this long-mysterious matter will doubtless find its way to many who wish to know something upon the subject, the following description may be read with some interest, and the enigma of rope-pulling and mysterious wire-working need no longer be entertained by those who are anxious to "know how it is themselves:"

THE BOXES.

There are altogether sixty-seven signal boxes in Louisville, scattered at convenient distances apart throughout the city, commencing with No. 1 in the extreme eastern portion and ending with Nos. 81 and No. 82 in the extreme west—81 being in Portland and 82 in that section known as California. All double figures, as for instance 33, 44, 55 and so on, are omitted in the numbering of boxes, in order to prevent the confusion which would arise in giving the alarm. Round numbers, such as 20, 30, &c., are also omitted, because it would be impossible to strike the number under the present system.

THE CIRCUIT-BREAKER.

Each of these boxes contains a combination of machinery which works by wheels and springs, whose motion controls the action of the circuit-breaker in the box. A "circuit-breaker" is a metal ic instrument which is used to connect the separated wire, the two ends of which being placed about an inch apart. Over the wire is conveyed the electrical current. A complete circuit is the undisturbed passage of the electrical current upon the wires. When a wire is broken the circuit is broken; but if the two ends of the wire are connected by any metallic substance, along which the electricity can flow, then the circuit is again complete. A circuit-breaker is thus made necessary in order to transmit dispatches over the wires; for, so long as the circuit is unbroken, the electrical current keeps up its ceaseless flow over the wires, and none of the instruments by which telegraphic signals are received are disturbed. It is the breaking of this wire, thus disturbing or obstructing the circulation of the electrical fluid, that affects the machinery in a telegraph office and establishes telegraphic communication. Hence this instrument in the signal-box—a piece of brass having the shape of the prongs of a fork, the prongs connecting the two separate ends of the wire—is called a circuit-breaker.

HOW IT WORKS.

This circuit-breaker is so arranged by a spring that, while the machinery is in operation, it is set in motion as though it were under the immediate control of the operator, and, as it moves to and from the ends of the wires, breaks and mends the circuit just the same as though the wire itself were broken and joined together in rapid succession. Each time the breaker recedes from the wire it disconnects itself from the metallic substance, and, as there is no conductor intervening between the ends of the wire, the current of electricity is broken. This affects the instruments in the office, causing the ticking, rattling sound which is heard to proceed from such instruments, and this ticking or clicking is the signal to the operator, who understands the ticking of the machine as everyone does the sounds of the human voice.

THE SIGNAL-CIRCUITS.

There are three signal-circuits leading from the alarm office to all portions of the city, and four alarm wires for the bells and gongs. A signal-circuit is a telegraphic wire which proceeds from the battery in the fire-alarm office, and is stretched over a given section of the city, running in a zig-zag direction, according to the location of the different signal-boxes in the circuit. These three main wires taking different directions wind their way around to each signal-box in the city, thus establishing communication between each box and the office, by means of a wire connecting with the main signal wire. In this city there are two kinds of signal-boxes—the spring, or automatic, and the crank, or combination box. The effect of the two upon the electrical machinery is the same, but their operation is different.

HOW TO GIVE THE SIGNAL.

In giving the automatic signal it is only necessary to open the door and pull down a brass hook which stands outside the machinery, and is attached to a spring that sets the wheels to revolving. In giving a signal by the combination-box, a crank is turned round, and carries with it a wheel which affects the other machinery, so as to give the signal number in each of its revolutions. Although one revolution of the crank will give the proper number, if turned in great haste it will register the signal illegibly in the office, and for this reason persons giving signals in case of fire are requested by the Chief of the Fire Department to turn the crank slowly, and to make about twenty-five revolutions before ceasing, so that there may be no mistake or confusion on the part of the operator at the office.

MACHINERY OF THE BOXES.

Each of these signal-boxes contains a wheel, with cogs made to strike against a small instrument which works upon a spring, attached to the machinery so as to break the circuit as each cog comes in contact with the projection. The cogs, or catchers, as they may be called, in the automatic box, differ from those on the combination wheel, the former consisting of brass blocks similar to the long bars on the cylinder of a music-box or hand-organ, all being of the same length, with a short pause or space between each bar, except for a number of two figures, as for instance 58, for which number five cogs are placed at equal distances apart, then a wide space is left on the wheel, followed by the other eight cogs or bars, arranged the same as the first number; and the five and eight thus arranged stand for 58—and so on through the various numbers. These bars passing over the point or projection mentioned depress a spring to which it is attached, which is elevated in turn by the pauses or niches between the bars. This movement gives an impetus to the circuit-breaker and causes it to work as though it were under the hand of the operator, each depression made by the cogs on the revolving wheel sending out the electrical current upon the wires just as news is transmitted from one city to another.

THE REGISTER.

The signal thus given is received in the alarm telegraph office by an instrument called the register, which is a piece of machinery made up of wheels and springs made to register or write the dispatch, and which operates under the influence of the electrical current disturbed by the circuit-breaker in the box. A long, narrow strip of white paper is run through the register by the revolution of wheels and cylinders, passing over one cylinder against which rests the point of a steel pencil attached to a spring, which is also made to work by the same influence and at the same time, and, when a signal is being transmitted, it is made to bear down upon the paper and again spring back, corresponding with the depressions and elevations made by the bars and spaces on the wheel in the signal box, and also with the movement of the circuit breaker as it connects and disconnects the wires, thus giving an impression on the paper in the office of the bars on the wheel in the signal box. If, for instance, the signal should be No. 17, the revolution of the box-wheel causes the pencil in the register at the office to write:

— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——

The combination wheel works upon the same principle as the automatic, though the system of registering or writing the signal by the instrument is altogether different, the cogs upon the signal wheel being made of combination numbers formed by dots, dashes, and spaces. If a signal should be given from 24, instead of the register writing —— —— —— —— ——, the operator reads . . . ——. and so on with the various numbers in the combination system.

RINGING THE BELL.

The signal being received by the operator, he arranges his machinery to send out the alarm to the various bells and gongs in the city, which is done by first placing a combination of switches in certain situations upon the face of what is called a switch-board, which is used for changing the electrical current from the signal to the alarm-circuits. If the signal should be 24, these switches, which are small, flat brass pieces, with handles resembling a crank, are arranged to throw the electrical force upon the alarm circuit. All the machinery now being ready, the operator has but to place the hands upon the dials of the repeater in order to give the alarm. The repeater stands a few feet from the switch-board, and the two are connected by means of wires, each instrument being dependent upon the other in giving the alarm. The machinery of the repeater is somewhat similar to that of a clock, having two dials, with hands pointing to the figures. Each of these dials must be used, in case of a double number alarm being given. According to the number indicated by the register, the switches are arranged for 24; the operator now turns to the repeater and moves the hand upon one of the dials to figure 2, and upon the other dial places the hand at figure 4. Instantly the wheels begin to revolve, the electrical force is turned loose upon the wires and quick as a lightning flash it flies to each alarm bell and gong in the city, and, with one loud peal, they ring out the number of the box from which the signal was given, striking 1, 2, pause, 1, 2, 3, 4, making 24.

This alarm is repeated three times, a pause being made of about 30 seconds between each round alarm. The giving of the signal, sounding the bells and hitching the team to the engine ready for running, altogether, do not consume more than two minutes' time.

The four alarm circuits reach all the bells, as before stated, and cause a simultaneous stroke of all the hammers by means of a drop weight of 1,200 pounds, which being released from its pendent position, falls a distance of two inches, causing a lever to which the hammer is attached to swing backward against a spring, which forces it down upon the bell, and with each movement of the circuit-breaker in the office the electrical currents release this heavy weight, causing the hammer to fly backward and fall down upon the bell.

This imperfect explanation of the fire-alarm system may serve as an answer to the many curious questions daily asked upon the subject, and will at least put an end to the wild speculations and novel ideas of a great number of persons who have never yet learned the manner of ringing the bells, and for those who have had no definite idea at all as to the matter it will furnish a subject for reflection.

HISTORY OF THE UNINITIATED.

Many little amusing stories are told of the strange freaks of persons in giving the signal from the boxes, who, though sincere and acting under the best of impulses, have committed some ridiculous blunders; and again, of those who, though well informed on other subjects, speak knowingly of the firemen "pulling the rope" to ring the bells, or about the man who "stands up in the belfry and looks out for a fire," and who strikes the bell with a hammer whenever a fire occurs. There are in the fire-alarm telegraphic office in this city three telegraphic operators, who relieve each other every six hours, one operator being near the instruments all the time, ready at a second's warning to sound the alarm.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A MASS meeting of Good Templars will be held to-night at their hall, on the corner of Eleventh and Green streets. The public is invited to be present.

DAVID NOLAN, drunk and disorderly, and a bay mare, taken up on the street by John Lehman, were registered at the Clay-street station-house last night.

THE sewer on Twenty-sixth street, from Bank to Portland avenue, is now completed, and there will be no more stagnant ponds and pools in that neighborhood.

THE Thomas Orchestra and the Opera House Company left for Cincinnati by the Short-line yesterday, and the Abbott Troupe arrives in the city over the same road.

GOING to the fire yesterday afternoon, the steam fire-engine Copper Blossom No. 7 broke down in the running gear, when on Third street, and was unable to get to the scene.

ANDY WEPPLER, driver of fire-engine No. 7, was robbed night before last of several dollars by a burglar who broke in through a window, got the money, and left without detection.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Joseph Keafer, John O'Neal and John Jackson, arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and J. W. Cochran and Sandy Rogers, for assault and battery, were registered at First-street station last night.

THE champion hunters live in Cannelton, Indiana. Messrs. Huntington Smith and Jacob Fais, of that town, but well known in this city, bagged eighty-six quail and eight rabbits as the result of seven hours' work one day last week.

MIKE SINGEL, on Lytle street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, was on a drunk yesterday, and thrashed his wife. The thrashing was against the grain, but the fellow was corned, and with a wry face he followed Officer Wyatt to the Seventeenth-street station-house.

A HORSE attached to a buggy became frightened and started to run away yesterday, at the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. Two children and a gentleman were seated in the buggy. The gentleman pulled so strongly on the reins that the animal was thrown to the ground and stopped, thus fortunately preventing a serious catastrophe.

A YOUNG man, classing himself among "blooded stock," was tipsy and noisy on Court Place yesterday, and fought his two companions for attempting to assist him home. In the melee a fine silk hat was ruined. His companions, with friendly violence, pushed him along and soon reached a place of safety, beyond the argus-eyes of the police. Some mother's heart was sad for her erring boy.

A NEGRO named Campbell yesterday assaulted several little white boys at the corner of Eleventh and Green streets, on account of some trouble between them and a boy of his own. Officer Hatch would have arrested the fellow, but the parents of the boys refused to appear against him. One little fellow, seeing the officer approach, got frightened, broke from the negro's grasp, and fled like a scared colt down the street, his long hair streaming out behind and rapidly vanishing in the dim distance like the trail of a meteor.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Kavanaugh preached at the Shelby-street M. E. Church, South, last evening.

Mr. A. Duteil, of this city, returned yesterday from an extensive tour through the South and Southwest.

General J. H. Simpson and family, United States army, *en route* to Mobile, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Albert Morgan, editor of the Boston Saturday Evening Express, was in the city yesterday on his way to Texas for the benefit of his health.

Gen. Sam Jones, who will be rembered by Confederates as commanding the Department of East Tennessee during the war, has recently come from Virginia to make his home in Louisville.

Mr. Jas. H. Hummel, publisher of the New Orleans Home Journal, was in the city yesterday. He goes North and East in the joint interest of his paper and the Louisiana State fair, which commences Nov. 18. Louisville business will no doubt be represented extensively there.

Capt. Thomas Chubb, of Galveston, Texas, with his family, passed through Louisville yesterday on his return home, after spending the summer at Boston. It will be remembered that Capt. Chubb was commander of the Royal yacht, that destroyed the pet steam yacht Harriet Lane at the commencement of the late "unpleasantness."

A PERILOUS RIDE.

Ups and Downs of a Young Man who Went to a Fire in a Novel Way.

A genteel young man, in genteel attire, and modest withal, who resides in the neighborhood of the Sixth-street engine-house, happened yesterday to be at that place when the alarm was sounded for fire at half past one o'clock. This young gentleman, anxious to see everything pass off in proper style, assisted in hitching up the team, and then, just for the sake of a little novelty, took a seat upon the "dinky," to ride to the fire. The horses were fleet-footed and the dinky light, and whenever the wheels passed over rough places it bounced high in the air, carrying with it its load of coal and the amateur fireman. The latter got some unmerciful jolts and thumps, but grinned and bore it till he reached the railway crossing on Broadway, when the wheels struck the rails in the street and he tumbled to the ground, measuring his length in the dust.

Rising unhurt, and nothing daunted, he pursued the fleeing vehicle, and, overtaking it, was was soon perched again upon the perilous seat. This time he sat in safety until about midway between Chestnut and Walnut streets, when the wheels of the dinky again came in contact with the railroad iron, and a second time the brave but unpracticed young rider lay stretched out upon the ground in all his Sunday clothes, looking angrily after the fugitive steed.

Still he was not satisfied. He believed that the charm lay in the third trial, and he would not give up at this stage of the game, but determined to ride above all such difficulties, or fall again in the attempt. So he nimbly picked himself up from the dust, and, although badly wounded in one of his boots, made a few long and hasty strides up the street, till he came up with the treacherous dinky, and with a vigorous spring hoisted himself a third time into the tricky seat. This time the young hero conquered, and the dinky, justifying the old proverb, bore him safely to the place of his destination. Doubtless he is now thoroughly satisfied with the novelty of the thing, and could recommend a ride upon the concern as one of the best of experiments for the satisfaction of all lovers of novelty, especially in the vehicle line. Whatever may be said of his judgment, his pluck will be unquestioned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

Dr. Livingstone's Panorama, with a musical treat in the performances of Mrs. Emily Clare, vocalist and pianist, comprise a musical and scientific entertainment, which opens at Weisiger Hall to-night.

The Opera House.

The Abbott Pantomime Troupe, from the Grand Opera House, New York, take possession of the Opera House stage to-night, opening with the Three Hunchbacks. The troupe comes to us with the highest indorsements from the press of New York, and will doubtless be welcomed with full houses. Pantomime is an attraction which few can resist.

Collision of a Street Car and Fire Engine.

A driver of a street car stopped his horse near the crossing of Third and Jefferson streets yesterday, to let the Sim Watkins pass, on its way to the fire. The team had just got fairly under headway, and as the driver was attending to his horses he did not see anything in the way until within a few feet of the car, when he endeavored to drive around, but, being too close to make the turn, the hub of the engine-wheel struck the rear of the car and carried it several yards up the track, when the driver of the car put whip to his horse and got out of the way. The passengers were terribly frightened and jumped off—after all danger was over. No damage was done.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 29.—It is reported that the recent bank robbery at Great Barrington amounted to $132,000.

VERY CURIOUS.

The Experience of the Spirit of an Anti-Spiritualist.

His Story.

Mr. B——, a resident of this city, who is noted for the acuteness of his perceptive powers, his intelligence and scrupulous veracity, relates an experience that seems to merit the attention of those who seek to know more of the nature of man, especially since Mr. B—— is not a spiritualist nor an orthodox Christian, who might be suspected of credulity, but a materialist, who believes that the soul is the result of physical life and ceases to exist as an individuality when physical life ends.

Mr. B—— says: "Some years ago I lived in St. Louis. My residence was on Olive street, and I occupied two stories of the house. We did our cooking in the first story, and our sitting-room was in the second story, from which there were an outside and an inside stairway by which we could go down to reach the street.

"One evening, returning home about nightfall, I sat down in a rocking-chair in our sitting-room, while my wife went down stairs to prepare supper. From the kitchen she could have seen me if, in a somnambulic state, I had gone down either of the stairways, but she is positive that I did not go down stairs. I must have been but a few minutes sitting in the rocking-chair when I had an impulse to go down town. I had no special business, but felt that I must go, and I seemed to go down stairs by the outside stairway. I was not conscious of any unusual sensation. I felt no want of my body—no consciousness of being out of it, if I was out. I noticed that the street-lamps were lit. Coming to an alley-crossing that was muddy, I considered that it was necessary to make a little effort to spring across it, and was astonished to find that I jumped much further than I had anticipated. Wondering at my buoyancy, I thought I would spring up and see how high I could jump, and, making the experiment, I was astonished to find that I had jumped so high that I looked into the second-story windows, and it seemed to require something of an effort to get down to the earth again. Passing on down street I met many persons returning from work, and it struck me as singular that none of them gave way to me. I had to get out of their way or they would have run against me. I came opposite a bank and noticed that there was a light inside. This did not astonish me, as I knew that in many banks and stores a light is kept burning all night, but I looked in and saw a man inside counting notes. I felt a wish to go in and, I knew that the door was shut and locked. I could see that, but it seemed that the door did not close so tightly but I could slip in, and I did so. I noticed exactly the hour that was shown by the bank clock, and could hear the clock ticking. I went opposite the man who was busily engaged counting notes. He had hair a little gray and very peculiar features. I noticed that he sorted the notes as he ran them over, throwing the different denominations apart, and then counting them. Observing this for a few minutes, I was suddenly seized with dread lest the man should look up, and, supposing I had come in with some feloneous intent, do me some harm as by shooting me before I could explain how I got in after the door was locked. In considerable trepidation, I for the moment could not see how to get out. I did not remember that I could go out where I had gone in. Wishing to have the man see me without being startled, and thinking that the best way to excuse my presence was for him to see me between him and the door, I went round to his side to attract his attention, but he did not seem to see me even when he looked toward me. I attempted to put my hand on his shoulder to insure his attention, but somehow I could not touch him. I spoke to him, but he did not seem to hear a word that I said. Recollecting then how I had got in, I went out through the door crack, and went straight home, the only noticeable incident being, as on going down town, that those I met did not give way to me. I had still to step aside, or they would have run against me. On getting back to our sitting-room, I settled myself in the rocking-chair, and the next thing I knew my wife was shaking me to have me wake up for tea. How long had elapsed from the time when I came home from work until my wife called me to supper, I have no means of knowing exactly. Now, I might suppose that the whole was a dream, but for some unaccountable circumstances. One of these was that I had not previously noticed the bank in my waking hours. The next day after this curious experience I went down street as I had seemed to go the night before and I saw the bank, and the man whom I had seen counting notes was there behind the counter. I recognized at once his marked features and grayish hair. I do not think I had ever seen him in my waking hours before. I saw also the clock that I am certain I never saw before the night when I seemed to see it after I went into the bank. When I thus seemed to verify what I supposed I had seen the night before, I had an inclination to tell the gray-haired banker about it, but I feared he might suppose that I had been in the bank in person for some bad intent, and this restrained me. I am utterly at a loss to account for my experience. That I did not leave my sitting-room my wife is confident. When she woke me I was in the chair as I was when she went down stairs. If there is a spirit distinct from body and it was that spirit went down street and saw things previously unknown, why was I not conscious of being out of my body? What purpose could be subserved by a spirit thus going out of the body without any object and looking into strange places and then going back into the body? But how did I, when asleep in my rocking chair, fancy the incidents previously entirely unknown, yet which were so strangely verified afterwards?"

We give this strange story in very nearly the words of the worthy gentleman whose experience it presents. He does not wish his name to be used, but, knowing him intimately, we can vouch in the strongest terms for his reliability.

Across the Bridge.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad is making a move in a new direction to get across the great bridge. Mr. Christy, vice president of the road, was in the city Saturday, and applied to the Mayor to secure for his road the right of way, under the contract between this city and the bridge company. Unless they succeed in this, the Ohio and Mississippi road will take steps immediately to build a new bridge. They promise, in case they get across, to deliver twenty carloads of coal per day at Fourteenth street. Mayor Baxter is very anxious to do all in his power to secure the right of way for them.

The Short-line Purchase.

The gentlemen interested in this matter, on both sides, were in consultation at the Galt House to a late hour last night. The subject of their conference was the contract completing the transfer of the road to the purchasers. Doubtless the details were finally agreed upon before they separated, and the transaction will be concluded this morning by the signing of the contract.

The Coming Elections.

The following are the only important elections to be held this year:

November 7—Maryland, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Massachusetts, election of Governor and Legislature.
November 7—Minnesota, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Mississippi, election of Legislature.
November 7—New Jersey, election of Governor and Legislature.
November 7—Illinois, election of Congressmen at large.
November 7—New York, election of State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Wisconsin, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Nebraska, election of State officers, if new constitution shall have been adopted at the election September 19.
November 7—Virginia, legislative elections.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Brisk southerly winds are probable for to-night on Lake Michigan and easterly winds on Lake Superior, followed by northerly winds on Monday. Southeasterly winds with threatening weather continue on the Gulf coast, and northeasterly winds, with increasing cloudiness, in South Atlantic States. Barometer will probably rise in New England with northerly winds and clear weather. Cautionary signals ordered at Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee.

More Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The steamer Isle de Cuba has arrived at Santiago de Cuba with troops from Spain.

☞ During the heat of the battle in the neighborhood of Aldershot, the small-pox hospital was besieged by a number of troops who were ignorant of the character of the building. In vain the two nurses remonstrated; the order had been given, and the first duty of a soldier was to obey. The doors were closed, and, persuasion was about to be succeeded by force, when one of the nurses, happened to remark incidentally, and for the first time, that the object of attack was a "small-pox hospital." The expression produced a magical effect; the order to secure possession of such an advantageous position if not countermanded was instantly forgotten, and the invaders beat a hasty retreat.—[London Times.

☞ A sensible suggestion in regard to the lessening of accidents by kerosene oil is to substitute metallic for glass lamps. The brittle glass lamp, which breaks by a fall or an explosion, scatters the burning fluid over the bystanders and about the room. The metallic lamp may blow off its top and smash shade and chimney, but it does not break into fragments and scatter flames. There is a degree of safety in the metal lamp that should cause the glass one to be discarded, notwithstanding its advantages of convenience in cleaning and replenishing.

☞ The Norwich Bulletin says: "A well-known justice of the peace subscribed five dollars to the relief fund yesterday, and returning to his office immediately, received the amount for marrying a couple. Thus is virtue rewarded. Another man was requested to contribute, but declined, and within two hours heard that his mother-in-law had come to stay a month with him. Can any one hesitate which course to pursue?"

DR. HUNTER

ON THE

Curability of Consumption.

No doubt many people entertain grave doubts whether this disease can be cured at all. They have known friends and relatives to die under the care of physicians in whose skill they had confidence, and probably cannot remember one cure resulting from their treatment. What, then, so natural as to doubt?

Perhaps, too, physicians sometimes find it convenient to encourage their patients to believe consumption incurable. It excuses their failure and silences all questions as to the judiciousness of their treatment. So long as the people believe consumption to be incurable the physician escapes censure, even though every consumptive patient he treats goes to an early grave.

Now, we do not hesitate to say that no greater error ever got hold of the public mind than this same delusion regarding consumption, nor one more deplorable in its results. It paralyzes all curative efforts, and deprives the invalid of even the consolation of hope. It is based upon nothing but the failure of the common treatment through the stomach, and is denied by every standard authority on medicine. Common sense, plain facts, and unimpeachable testimony are all opposed to it. No disease has ever furnished more indisputable proofs of its entire curability. Cases have been reported from every part of the civilized world. The lungs of people who have had consumption have been examined after death from other causes, and healed cavities and dried up tubercles found where active diseases had previously existed. One such fact puts an end to the question of curability, for where ONE has recovered ANOTHER MAY. But, instead of one, hundreds of such cases, authenticated by the highest names in the profession, have been recorded, proving, beyond all question, that consumption is curable, just as pneumonia and fever are curable. Neither the presence of tubercles nor the existence of ulceration in the lungs precludes the patient from recovery. We have witnessed the cure of hundreds of such cases, and can point to large numbers who were in consumption years ago, and are alive and well to-day.

But it may be said these are only our views, and may not be correct. Let us, therefore, hear what others, who have carefully studied the question, say on the subject.

Sir Charles Scudamore, in a work dedicated to his sovereign, says of inhalation:

"It will be understood that the diseases in which I consider it proper to adopt the inhaling method are some kinds of cough, certain asthmatic conditions of the air passages, chronic bronchitis, and, above all, tubercular phthisis pulmonalis (consumption)." (Page 208).

"In chronic bronchitis the benefits of inhalation are so well proved by the speedy favorable alteration, and by the sensible relief which is experienced by the patient, that no question of the value of the remedy can be reasonably entertained. It is in tubercular phthisis pulmonalis, however, that the profession will be inclined to doubt the probability—some even the possibility—of success. I can most conscientiously declare that I have related my cases of cure with the strictest fidelity, and have, in every instance, studied rather to understate the results than the contrary." (Page 209).

"I have been consulted in many cases in which the disease had proceeded to so great an extent as to preclude any reasonable expectation of success, but I have thought it my duty to make the attempt. In some of the cases of cure related in this volume I despaired of success; but had the great satisfaction of obtaining it by perseverance. It will not be imagined that I have less confidence in the importance of inhalation because my professional brethren either pay little attention to the practice, or make a trial of it in a slight and I must say inadequate manner. Every one must admit the large occasion there is for leaving the beaten path in the treatment of consumption, so almost universally does death make its victims in this disease." (Page 212). Etc., etc.

The late Dr. John Swett, Physician to the New York Hospital, and Professor to the University of New York, remarks:

"Another important question presents itself. Is Consumption a curable disease? The general impression in the medical profession is that a patient with consumption is doomed to death. * * * I have known a number of patients in the last fifteen years who have had the evidences of consumption, and sometimes in an advanced stage, who finally recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of good health." (Swett on the Chest, p. 279.)

Sir James Clark, in his able and comprehensive work on Consumption, says:

"That pulmonary consumption admits of a cure is no longer a matter of doubt. It has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern physiologists." (Page 138.)

Professor Carswell, of the London University, observes:

"Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence or proof of the curability of a disease than it has that of tubercular consumption. (Med. Cyclopaedia of Prac.)

And the great Laennec, the inventor of the stethescope, declares:

"The cure of consumption, where the lungs are not completely disorganized, ought not to be looked upon as at all impossible, in reference either to the nature of the disease, or the organ affected. The destruction of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily fatal." (Page 338.)

Such, then, are the opinions of the great teachers of medicine. Do they not satisfy you that consumption is perfectly curable? If not, human testimony is of no avail. All good men will henceforth cheer and encourage those afflicted with this disease to look on the bright side of the future—to make increased exertions for recovery, and to fight manfully for life. Those, on the contrary, who still deny its curability, are either weak or bad men, who, sooner than admit their error, would rob the invalid of hope, belie the teachings of science, and commit a crime against humanity.

Cure takes place in two ways. First, the tubercles may be removed by absorption—that is to say, taken up by the absorbent vessels and expelled from the system.

You have, no doubt, seen swellings disappear after they had existed for weeks or months; have known persons afflicted with "goitre" on their neck to be restored; have observed dropsical effusions disappear without tapping, and boils, which seemed about to come to a head, fade gradually away. Now in each of these cases you have seen precisely what takes place in many cases of consumption—cure by absorption.

Another way is by the softening of the tubercular matter. In this case the patient spits up pus for a considerable time, a cavity forms, and then gradually heals by cicatrization—just as burns and ulcers heal in other parts of the body. When scrofulous glands of the neck suppurate and discharge their contents, and then heal up with a kind of skin or cicatrix, forming a scar, precisely the same thing takes place which occurs in the lungs when tubercles soften and cavities heal.

K. B. HUNTER, M. D., 166 Fourth st.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26, 1871.

NOTE.—Drs. R. and K. B. Hunter devote their entire attention to the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and heart, and can be consulted at their office, 166 Fourth street, daily, from 9 to 4 (Sundays 9 to 1). Having reopened this office as a permanency (after many years' absence), we shall be pleased to have such of our former friends as still reside in the city call upon us.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	ABEONA	9 A. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	4 P. M.
Cincinnati	EXCHANGE	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Anna, Cin.	Nashville, Cin.
Palestine, Hend.	Rose Hite, Hend.

Departures Yesterday.

Anna, Cin.	Nashville, Cin.

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The river continues to recede slowly, with two feet four inches at the head of the canal and about ten inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The present indications are favorable for lower water. Yesterday was clear and bright, with a heavy frost yesterday morning. There was but little business transacted.

The Leonora goes out to Madison to-day at 1 P. M.

Captain Sam. Lawson, of New Orleans, is in the city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

The Rose Hite arrived from below yesterday morning, in command of Captain E. P. Crider.

The Palestine is the only boat leaving to-day for Evansville and Henderson. She goes at 4 P. M., sharp.

There were two mail-boats out for Cincinnati yesterday. Their pilots report the channel considerably improved hence to Cincinnati.

The steamer Sallie struck the bank above Cairo Thursday morning, causing her to leak badly, and slightly damaging the cargo in the hold.

The little steamer Oella, built at Marietta this season for the Red-river trade, will not go South, but will enter the Marietta and St. Mary's trade.

The Abeona and Exchange are the regular United States mail-line packets for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

Captain J. D. Elliott returned from Memphis yesterday. He will take out his new boat, Emma C. Elliott, as soon as there is a sufficient rise in the river.

Up to date eleven pilots, twenty-one mates, nineteen captains and thirteen engineers have received licenses at the hands of Local Inspectors Fisher and Devenny, at Cincinnati.

Captain W. A. Peebles, of Nashville, is negotiating with Captain George Holcroft, the new owner of the Armada, with a view of placing that steamer in the Tennessee river trade.

The steamer Little Rock, of the St. Louis and Arkansas River Packet Line, had the misfortune to knock a hole in her hull, some fifty miles below Pine Bluff, on her last trip down.

Mr. J. H. Carter, the river editor of the St. Louis Times, the author of Commodore Rollingpin's marine effusions, is getting up a humorous almanac for 1872, to be entitled "Commodore Rollingpin's River Almanac." It will be illustrated, contain very few dry statistics, and will be issued in four or five weeks, and sold for twenty-five cents per copy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Saturday says: No rise yet, and, what is worse still, but little prospect of one. The recent rains, as yet, have had no influence on the river at this point, and steamboatmen generally have concluded that there will be no water until after there is a good fall of snow. The weather last evening was quite cool, and the wind having shifted around to the west, it is not likely that there will be any more rain for the present.

The Buckeye Belle, a side-wheel Muskingum river packet, running between Zanesville and Parkersburg, owned by Capt. Harry Stull and Capt. James Hahn, of Zanesville, exploded her boilers while passing the grand gates at Beverly in the fall of 1852. The clerk, Milton Whissen, was killed and the safe of the boat lost. It was supposed at the time that the safe contained some $1,500 in specie and $1,200 in bank notes. Search was made at the time for the safe, but which proved fruitless, and since then the search has on several occasions been renewed, but without avail. On last Saturday afternoon a man rowing a skiff in the Muskingum river, about three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, discovered the long-missing safe, and took it to shore. Capt. Cal. Stull was telegraphed of the fact, and left for Beverly to be present at the opening of the safe.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday says: "The weather yesterday morning reminded us of some of our August days, being very hot, clear and sultry, and the sun's rays very penetrating—excessively so, and finally, at 3 o'clock, the rain made its appearance, and continued, periodically, during the balance of the afternoon, not heavy, but just enough to lay the dust nicely, and making the walking more pleasant than it has been for several days, especially on the levee, where it is either dust or mud over shoe tops—and the dust made up of ground-up shells is not a very agreeable companion either in shoes or on boots. The evening closed with heavy floating clouds still threatening more rain. We hope the telegrams of the morning will bring us news of heavy rains at the North, East and West. We must have rain soon and high rivers, or suffering will be our portion. We are extremely sorry to report all business movements on both the levees yesterday, as very dull, none but the local packets having received sufficient patronage as to call it business and make their usual start. The Red river packets and the Ouachita steamer Bertha were compelled to delay their departures until to-day, on account of the meager patronage they received. This is a doleful state of affairs, but how can it be otherwise? Scarcity of water is the only excuse, for there is plenty of shipping business here to load all the boats to their fullest capacity if we only had plenty of water. The most of our shippers and merchants, especially those engaged in the Red river or Ouachita river trade, are holding and storing their goods in hopes of water soon, but what they ground their slightest hopes on is more than we can see, for it will take many a heavy rain of many days' duration to help our streams in their present low stage. Business must have its sway, as it will have to revive sooner or later, water or no water. Our river mark at the police station last evening designated 14 feet below high-water mark of 1862. All reports from Red river are still very unsatisfactory, and the Little Fleta reports but 30 inches in Old river, and navigation almost at its final end. The telegrams inform us that the river is rising at Memphis, St. Louis, Cairo and Vicksburg. At Louisville and Cincinnati it is stationary, and at Evansville it is falling. Nothing later from Arkansas river. Freight tariffs to all points yesterday remained at our last quotations. It is with regret we have to part with kind friends, for even so short a time, but to-day we will have to bid farewell to one who has been one of our most valued and kindest of friends. Capt. Sam. Lawson departs from us to-day on a visit to Louisville, Ky., where he has a duty to perform, and true to the pure and kind instincts of his heart, he faithfully performs it every year with a devotion worthy of his true character as a man and a friend. We wish Captain Sam. a pleasant bon voyage and a happy and safe return to us."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—Weather clear and cool. River still rising slowly, with 30 inches in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—River three feet five; falling. Weather clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 29.—Weather warm and nearly clear. River fallen one inch. Up—Fayette, Henderson packet. Down—Ella Hughes, 4 A. M. Nothing doing to-day.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 29.—Andy Johnson, New Orleans to Cairo, 10 P. M.; City of Quincy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Eddyville, Evansville packet, 8; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 10; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to Memphis, noon; Indiana, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; J. N. Kellogg, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6; Andy Johnson, New Orleans to Cairo, P. M. River fallen 3 inches. Cloudy. Thermometer 64.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Arrived—Argonaut, from Cairo; Sucker State, from Keokuk; Mollie McPike, from Louisiana; Victory, from Keokuk; St. Joseph, from Memphis; Katie P. Kountz, from Upper Missouri; Aid, from Missouri river. Departed—Mollie McPike, for Louisiana. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Labarge, St. Louis. Departed—Susie Silver, Glencoe, Lockwood, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river.

HELENA, ARK., Oct. 29.—Steamer Fort Smith struck a snag six miles above the mouth of White river, on the 27th, at 7 P. M., and sunk to the boiler-deck. The boat is a total loss; no insurance. She had 870 bales of cotton for Memphis. No lives were lost. Captain Herbon got the Legal Tender to go to the wreck and save the cargo. We have six hundred bales of cotton.

CITY FEATURES.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Inspection every day at 10 o'clock, on Third street, beyond the Barracks. Price paid, $135.

The American Sewing Machine
works a perfect button and eylet-hole.

The American Sewing Machine
does the most beautiful overseaming as by hand.

The American Sewing Machine
will work "six button-holes per minute."

The American Sewing Machine
can change from button-hole work to plain sewing in two minutes.

The American Sewing Machine
does all manner of plain sewing needed in the family.

The American Sewing Machine
is simple and perfectly noiseless.

The American Sewing Machine
is a favorite in every family where it is known.

The American Sewing Machine
is the only button-hole and sewing machine combined.

The American Sewing Machine
office is No. 90 West Jefferson street. Call and examine before purchasing any other machine.

What is More Common or Distressing than a bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well known symptoms: oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Six beautiful Card Photographs for $1, and large size (warranted to please), at reduced prices, at J. C. Elrod's, second gallery below Fourth, on Main street. The most beautiful pictures—all sizes, and best gallery in the city, if you can find it. Ladies' entrance, No. 144 Main street.

Library Gift Concert, Oct. 31st.

Single tickets $10, eleven for $100, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson.

A Word of Advice.

Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup in another column.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure. W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED

Business & Residence Property.

North Side Jefferson, Between Hancock and Clay, and Northwest Corner of Shelby and Marshall.

Sale for Division Among Heirs.

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, October 30th, 1871, at 3 P. M., I will sell a very valuable piece of property on the north side of Jefferson, between Hancock and Clay. The house is a substantial two-story brick, with large store-room, and about twelve chambers in first and second stories. Lot 23 4-12 by 204 to an alley.

Also, at 4 P. M., two exceedingly desirable Houses, one a store and residence above, the other a very cozy two-story brick house of 6 rooms, at the northwest corner of Shelby and Marshall. Lot 25 feet by 90.

Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

oc22,25,29&30 S. S. MEDDIS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN....Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL....Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES....Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE....Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
PALESTINE....TRIPLETT, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson, will leave on Monday, 30th, at 4 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Wharf-boat Association,
VICKSBURG, MISS.
General Steamboat Agents and Forwarding Merchants.
CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't. HILT. G. FAIRCHILD, Cas'r.
THIS large and spacious wharfboat, having been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, and renovated, is now prepared to transact business. Special attention given to freight consigned to it for the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
oc16 d3mcxSu CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple.
For Three Nights Only, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, November 2d, 3d, and 4th.
SATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE.
THE best performers ever in this country. Men, women and children in native costume, giving a performance never attempted by Americans. The original "ALL RIGHT" with this troupe. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission—Gallery 50 cents. Parquette seats 75 cents. Seats can be had at Will S. Hays' Music Store, Fourth street, three days in advance, without extra charge. A Grand Jap Matinee on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Admission to matinee 50 cents; children 25 cents. H. SCHUHMANN, Manager.
J. E. NOBLE, Agent. oc29 dtf

Weisiger Hall.
Grand Musical & Scientific Entertainment
THE Grandest Combination now traveling in America. Mdme. EMILY CLARE, celebrated French Vocalist and Pianist, now with Dr. Livingstone's Panorama. Monday and Tuesday, October 30 and 31. Tickets for sale at Will. S. Hays'. oc29 d3

Opera-House.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1871.
ABBOTT PANTOMIME TROUPE!
From Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York.
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
☞ Box-sheet now open. oc28 dtf

GRAND BALL
WILL be given by the members of Johannes Huss Lodge, No. 8, A. P. A., at Odd Fellows' Hall, on October 31st, for the benefit of the brethren in Chicago. All friends of the order are respectfully invited to attend. Committee of Arrangements—F. Hoeger, W. Dunneyer, H. Meyer, F. Haas, F. Fisher, F. Schmidknecht. oc28 d4

FAIRS.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE ALABAMA Agricultural and Mechanical ASSOCIATION,
MONTGOMERY, Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1871.
$20,000 in PREMIUMS FOR THE Products of Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Household and Domestic Industries, Minerals, Stock Raising, &c., &c.
Competition open to Alabama and the World.
PREMIUMS FOR SPEED.
The Association has set apart $4,000 for trials of speed, subdivided as follows:
RUNNING HORSES—Two-mile heats, $1,000—$650, $250, $100; mile heats, $500—$250, $150, $100; dash of one mile, $150—$75, $50, $25. Two-year-olds, dash of ¾-mile, $175—$100, $50, $25.
TROTTING—All horses, $1,000—$650, $250, $100; all horses owned in Alabama, $250—$150, $75, $25; all Alabama-raised horses, $250—$150, $75, $25; horses that never beat 2 min. 50 sec., $175—$100, $50, $25; horses that never trotted in public, $150—$75, $50, $25; gentlemen's road teams, owned and used together as such two months, $100—$75, $25.
CONDITIONS, &c.—In all cases, three to enter and two to start. Trotting will be mile heats, three in five, in harness, except double teams, mile heats to wagons. Running governed by rules South and West Turf Congress; trotting by rules National Association. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of premium, and must accompany nomination. Entries close at Secretary's office each night preceding exhibition at 8 o'clock.
☞ The horse distancing field entitled to whole money.
One of the best mile tracks in the Union in thorough order.
Good stabling, convenient to water and shade, free of charge.
The railroads will convey freights and passengers to and from the Fair at one fare for the round trip. By means of an L branch track the Western Railroad Co. will run to and from the grand stand every hour in the day.
The Western Union Telegraph and Southern Express Companies will have offices at convenient points on the grounds.
S. G. REID, President.
MIKE L. WOODS, Secretary.
se25 d3—oc2MoThtd

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
Ellen W. Scott against Mary S. Scott. } In Chancery, No. 24,386.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months—
A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Main street at a point 52 feet 2 inches west of Jackson street, running thence west with Main street 27 feet 10⅝ inches, and extending back same width 119 feet to a 10-foot private alley, being the eastern half of the property allotted to said parties in suit 20,396, Louisville Chancery Court.
The shares of J. G. Scott and Florence Scott, infants, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the land and improvements, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their shares, or until statutory guardians shall be appointed for said infants, or said Florence shall be married, and such guardian or husband give bonds as required by law.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Geo. Merkel against Kast & Stoepler. } In Chancery, No. 24,195.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months—
A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeastern corner of Celia Butler's, near the turnpike road leading to Geiger's mills, and running thence eastwardly with the northern line of Jacob's land, near said turnpike road, 100 feet to a stake; thence southwardly, and parallel with said Celia Butler's eastern line, the same width, to the north side of Beargrass creek, being the lot that was conveyed to Frank Kitting by Daniel Stoll and wife, recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, deed book 108, page 530.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale.
William Ross against G. W. Womack, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,288.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of
A tract of land, in Jefferson county, Ky., near the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike road, containing 22¾ acres, beginning at a stone in John Blankenbaker's lease; thence W 6° 21 E 67 poles and 10 links; thence north 21° 91 min. W 54 poles to a stone; thence S. parallel with said line first mentioned, 57 and 10 links to a stone, corner to Blankenbaker's and Yenawine's line; thence south, parallel with line secondly named, 54 poles to the beginning, being the same land conveyed to John Womack by Samuel H. Womack, and conveyed to said defendant, George W. Womack, in deed of partition recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, in deed book No. 108, page 31.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
oc25 d5

Marshal's Sale.
G. W. Linton against George W. McCormick. } In Chancery, No. 24,510.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house, in the city of Louisville—
A lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, wash-bowls, pitchers, plates, dishes, cups and saucers, chairs, &c.
TERMS OF SALE—On all sums over $10, a credit of 3 months will be given; $10 and under, cash in hand.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
oc25 d5

PUBLIC SALES.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate—An Opportunity for Capitalists Seldom Offered.
I WILL offer for sale, in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, upon WEDNESDAY, the 22d of November, at public auction, the Furnace, lands, and personal property belonging to the "Boone Mining and Manufacturing Company," described below, and located in Carter and Lewis counties, Kentucky.
FURNACE SITE No. 1 is situated on Buffalo creek, containing, say 7,000 acres, adjoining the celebrated LAMBERT ORE BANK, with abundance of the same iron ore upon this property, and timber almost untouched. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, when completed, will reach this portion of the property.
FURNACE SITE No. 2 embraces, say, 7,000 to 8,000 acres, is located upon Grassy creek, and very rich in choice ores, timber, limestone, &c. The improvements on this property consist of a Blast Furnace, now in successful operation; ample sheds for coal; store, splendid warehouse, saw and grist mill, wagon-shop, stables, &c. In addition to these, there are nearly fifty tenement houses and a number of fine farms under fence and cultivation. There is also a large quarry of freestone and a bank of superior glass-sand. The Cincinnati and Great Eastern railroad will touch this portion of the property.
FURNACE SITE No. 3 is situated upon Brushy Fork, and embraces about 3,000 acres, heavily timbered, and with unlimited supply of ores and limestone. There are also a number of tenement houses and farms in good order and ready for occupancy.
Also the celebrated "BOONE LANDING FARM," situated upon the Ohio river, about ten miles below Portsmouth, consisting of about 300 acres of the finest farming land upon the Ohio. It is all under fence and cultivation, is one of the best landings upon the river, has a warehouse and a number of houses and stables, in good order and condition. The newly-surveyed route of the Cincinnati and Great Eastern railroad RUNS FROM THE FARM DIRECTLY UP MONDAY CREEK TO THE FURNACE PROPERTY, and will undoubtedly be built, as Mason county has just led off with a subscription of nearly a half million of dollars.
Further details will be furnished prior to date of sale, and the property will be offered either whole or in part, as may be deemed for the best interests of the property.
No such opportunity for a rapid and successful speculation in real estate has been offered in this section for years.
Address CHARLES MENDENHALL, Trustee B. M. and M. Company, No. 34 West Front st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
oc22 d3M3

Administrator's Sale.
AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 23d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 20 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.
oc18 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

GUNSMITHS.

JULIUS LEHNERT,
PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,
201 N. S. Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of ammunition and fishing-tackle, new breech-loaders and new muzzle-loading double guns, pistols, Flobert gun and cap guns, etc., manufacturing and repairs promptly attended to. au29 eod2m

LOST.

LOST—BRACELET—A small gold bracelet, in going or returning from Weisiger Hall, on Saturday evening. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to C. N. WARREN, corner Main and Third streets. oc30 d2*

LOST—PUPS—Two white bull pups. One has black spot on ear and tail. The other has brindle spot on ear and tail. Return to Sim Watkins Engine, No. 5, and receive reward. oc30 d2*

LOST—RING—Near the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, a plain gold ring with "Sister" engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at this office.

LOST—DOG—A solid liver-colored setter, from the stable of Lindenberger & Harr, 71 Second street, on the night of the 28th. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the above place.

LOST—WATCH—On Walnut-street car No. 25, going west, or transfer No. 21, a lady's enameled-back gold watch, set with small diamond back, with the name of the owner engraved on the inside of the case. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 152 Third street, to J. MONTZ. oc28 dtf

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

1,620 BAGS
RIO COFFEE
At Auction by Catalogue.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 1, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at Warehouse, Nos. 16 and 18 West Second street,
CINCINNATI, O.,
1,620 bags Fair to Choice Rio Coffee; 40 hhds P. R. Sugar.
Terms—30 days. JAMES H. LAWS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
$50,000 Worth of Government Clothing
TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY IN LOTS.
WILL be sold on Friday morning, Nov. 3d, 1871, commencing at 9½ o'clock, at No. 23 Pearl st. Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Army Clothing, in good order, consisting of Infantry Overcoats, Infantry Pants, Cavalry Pants, Cavalry Jackets, Artillery Jackets, Uniform Frock Coats, Blankets, Blouses, Caps, and Haversacks.
Terms at sale.
JAMES H. LAWS & CO., Auctioneers.

Elegant Sets Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oak Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, fine Top Buggy, and 300 bushels Pittsburgh Coal,
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, on Second street, No. 370, between Broadway and York, we will sell as above, together with Brussels and Ingrain carpets, secretary book-case, wardrobes, bureaus, beds, bedding, &c., all in perfect order and as good as new. Also one cook range and kitchen furniture; in short everything pertaining to housekeeping.
Housekeepers should not fail to attend this sale, as these goods are all of the best makes and most approved styles.
Ladies specially invited. Terms cash.
oc30 d2 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY FRED. FRISCHE.
Coppersmith Establishment at Public Auction.
ON WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1871, at 10 A. M., I will sell, at public auction, on Main, between Floyd and Preston streets, the well-known coppersmith establishment of Aug. Forchi, deceased, with all its contents, with all necessary tools and apparatus, four barrels of rosin, old and new copper, &c.; wholesale or retail. Terms made known at sale.
oc29 d4 FRED. FRISCHE, Auctioneer.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S
EXTENSIVE
REAL ESTATE SALE
—OF—
283 Feet of Valuable Ground on Magazine and Nineteenth Sts., in Barber's Addition to Louisville.
ON TUESDAY, November 7th, 1871, we will sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, by order of a non-resident, the above property, divided into convenient lots, a plot of which will be exhibited upon the grounds on day of sale.
The neighborhood is well built up with business and dwelling-houses, and a street railway is now running within one square. This property is in a section of the city rapidly increasing in value and offers unusual inducements to purchasers for speculative investment or for homes.
Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with 6 per cent. interest and lien.
oc29 d1t HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER AND S. S. MEDDIS.
25 Desirable Homes for Men of Small Means.
Absolute Sale to Close Out Barret's Subdivision, Situated on Portland Avenue, Todd, Baird, and Bank Streets, Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.
AT AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 4th, 1871, at 3 P. M., we will sell the remaining 25 lots in Barret's subdivision. This property is very desirable for men of small means. The terms are very liberal. The property is surrounded by all the conveniences free from all objectionable features generally pertaining to cheap grounds. Two street railroads within 300 feet of the most distant lot. Terms—$75 cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
BUCKEL & SHAFFER AND S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneers.
oc29

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.
Beautiful Third-street Lot
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of Third street, between Ormsby and Weissinger avenues, we will sell a beautiful building lot, 60x300 feet to a 20-foot alley.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.
oc28 d4

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.
Desirable Market and Shelby Street Property at Auction.
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the northeast corner of Shelby and Market streets, we will sell a good two-story brick business house and residence of 8 rooms and store-room; lot 22x85 feet. After which we will sell a nice lot on the east side of Shelby street, in the rear of the above, 25x105 feet. Our orders are to sell to the highest bidder regardless of value. Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.
oc28 dinSutd

The Great Beargrass Distillery
AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States.
AT AUCTION.
THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, at auction. This property is, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 260 feet by 350 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery now is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the mill-stones the distillery will be in running order. This property, for distilling purposes, is hardly equaled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and its sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.
Terms of sale—$2,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in thirty days, one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with good security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desires it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be had upon terms extending from one to four years.
SCHULTHESS & CO.
S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE!
The Best Located and Most Desirable
LOT
In the city, on the north side of Broadway, below Sixth street.
Lot 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.
ONLY $2,000 cash down. Balance in five years.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc10 Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

For Sale.
150 by 200 Feet of Ground,
LOCATED on Third street, a short distance this side of Kentucky street. One hundred feet of the above is located on the west side of the street, and fifty feet on the east side.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK'S & CO.,
se17 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

300 Acres of Land
IN Shelby county, Ky., five miles from Shelbyville, 220 acres in cultivation; good brick house; young orchard. One of the finest farms in Kentucky, one mile from railroad depot. Price low. oc1

163 Acres of Land in Jefferson County, Ky.,
FIFTEEN miles from the city, one mile from the Bardstown pike. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property. oc1

FARM FOR SALE,
A FINE Farm, in Meade county, Ky., containing 160 acres, 75 acres meadow land. Large apple orchard, splendid timber, well stocked, &c. Will be sold cheap. oc1

An Extra Fine Farm,
IN Henry county, Ky.—300 acres—good improvements—will be sold $5,000 less than cost. Apply to
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
oc1 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

DECEMBER ELECTION.

Chief of Fire Department.
HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. se20 dte

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.
At the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city.
DANIEL GUY.
se20 dtcoe

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates of [illegible] CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—5,000 persons, male and female, [illegible] situations. Do you wish to hire, or do you want a place? Go to the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson, and select and agree for yourself. Open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.—mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—A furnished house, by a small American family. Any one having a small house that they wish to leave during the winter can find a careful tenant by addressing R. Y., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN—With good reference, to take charge of an established business in Alabama, Georgia, or Missouri. Will [illegible] No insurance, patent rights, or agencies. [illegible] at 174 First street.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $10,000, to start a good-paying business in a southern city. No humbug nor swindle. Address B., this office. oc30 d2*

WANTED—Immediately, A No. 1 cook, washer and ironer. No other need apply. At MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 64 and 66 Jefferson street. oc30 d2

WANTED—A COOK—Also one who can wash and iron well. A good girl will have a good home. Reference required. Apply at 39 Market street, between Second and Third. HIBBITT, ARMSTRONG & CO.

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper in a good private family or hotel. Best of references given. Address, in full name, ANNIE ADAMS, P. O.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a good seamstress in a family. Country preferred. Address A. B., this office. oc29 d2*

WANTED—A TAILOR AND CUTTER—In a flourishing railroad town on Green river. Apply to A. B. Hinkle or Moore, Bremaker & Co., Main street, or address W. W. HINKLE, Livermore, Ky. oc28 d3*

WANTED—A MAN—To drive a rockaway and keep a yard in order. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 272 Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—BOARDING—Two young men want boarding in a good private family where there are no other boarders. Address H., this office. oc28 d2*

WANTED—TINNER—At PLUMER & CO.'S, 9 State street, New Albany, Ind. Apply immediately. oc28 d3

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new two-story brick house, 5 rooms, 12 feet ceilings, good cellar, cistern, with filterer, &c., near street railroad, for a cottage. Address WILL, this office. oc28 d2*

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE—8 or 10 rooms, comfortably furnished. Will rent for the winter or longer. Address H. HUNTER, Box 31 city. oc28 dtf

WANTED—HOUSE—A furnished house. Address Box 31. oc28 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls and all respectable females find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. se13 tf

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 96 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 dtm

WANTED—AGENTS.

$57 60 AGENT'S profits per week. Samples sent free to all. New articles, patented July 18th; used in every family, and as salable as flour. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y. oc30 d4&w1

$12 TO $24 A DAY.
AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc3 d6m

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. se5 d4&w2m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—TROTTING HORSES—At the training stable of Samuel Bryant, near the Greenland Course, embracing the best blood of Kentucky, viz: Woodford Membrino, American Star, Cassius Clay, Abdalah, Edward Everett, Brown Dick, John Henry, Whirlwind, &c. These horses are all young and very promising. One well-bred rockaway or coupee horse, 7 years old, 16½ hands high; will trot in three minutes. oc29 d4*

FOR SALE—The property known as the "Steam Brick Works." For further information apply to S. H. McGEE, No. 138 Grayson street, between Ninth and Tenth. oc29 d6*

FOR SALE—ENGINE, &c.—One upright 24-horse power engine, shafting, drums, belts, &c., also one large boiler, all in good condition, at the Louisville Chemical Works, on High street, Louisville, Ky. oc28 d7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING HOUSE—Containing 12 large and 2 small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst., it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. se2 dtf

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 48 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. oc4 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh18 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 68 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy19 dtf

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 372. Apply to B. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market. oc1 SuSaSa6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—MY DWELLING-HOUSE—On south side of Chestnut, between First and Second sts., a three-story brick house, containing 10 rooms in the main building. A splendid cooking-range in the kitchen. There are two wash-rooms, with water attached, and good servants'-rooms. The house has all the modern improvements. Terms—$1,200 per annum. Possession given immediately. W. S. VERNON. oc30 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Handsomely-furnished house, in best location in the city. To a married couple without children who will board two children and partial board for gentleman very liberal inducements will be offered. Address T. P. C., this office.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable two-story and attic brick residence, with all modern conveniences, centrally located, to a tenant who will purchase the furniture, or a portion of the furniture. Apply to H. W. HAWES, No. 46 Jefferson st. oc29 d2*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—No. 87 Madison street, above Floyd, a two-story brick, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, gas, front and back yard, stable, coal-house, and all modern improvements. For terms apply on the premises. oc29 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—To a responsible tenant—9 rooms, attic, pantry, kitchen, and servants'-room; cellar, gas, and water. Apply at 283 First street, between Chestnut and Gray. oc29 d2*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On First street, No. 210, between Gray and Broadway. For terms apply at 277 Sixth, between Chestnut and Broadway. oc29 d3

FOR SALE—My Fixtures, [illegible] linery Goods. This is a [illegible] wishes to buy out a b[illegible] Mrs. F. CERF, 136 Market [illegible] Fourth and Fifth. oc22 SuMtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Spec. Rec. Shurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious warehouse corner of Water and Goodsell streets, at Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco Break, will be let for one or more years, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging (including office fixtures). The building is 75 by 144 feet, with additional grounds 25 by 144 feet. For terms, &c., apply to R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc8 d30

FOR RENT—THE OLD GROCERY STAND of Merimee & Ricardi, No. 113 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY W. BARRET, No. 159 Main, between Bullitt and Fifth streets. oc11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT — STORE-HOUSE — With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR RENT—House on Walnut street, No. 160, between Fourth and Fifth; cottage on Third street "Hall's Row," neat, comfortable, and convenient—four new houses, two-story, and basement; nine rooms each; large front room, water and gas; Green street, between Floyd and Brook. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson street. oc19 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 250 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATION—A splendid business location, in Bullitt county, Ky., with 240 acres of land attached. Business well established and in a flourishing condition. Railroad convenient for transportation. Postoffice kept at store. Comfortable dwelling house, good stables, out-houses, &c. Good orchards. Land one-third clear, and the remainder well timbered and convenient to saw mills and railroad. The best country property advertised for sale, and a good chance for an industrious man to live comfortably and make money. Will exchange in part for city property. Price $8,500. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. oc29

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—Commodious dwelling and 20 acres of ground to rent. I offer for sale or rent 111 acres of splendid Garden Land on the Cane run road, only half a mile from the city limits, and convenient to market. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Dwelling for rent. A commodious dwelling, out-houses, stables, etc., with 125 or 130 acres of rich ground attached, with fine orchard, comprising fruit of every description. This tract is adjacent to the 111 acres described above. Parties wishing to rent or purchase may apply to DR. H. D. POPE, 303 West Jefferson street. se30 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A large front room, in a private family, centrally located. Address R. S. this office. oc29 d2*

BOARDING—A large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board, in a small family, can be obtained by calling at No. 26 W. Walnut street, between First and Second. oc29 d3*

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board for married or single, at reasonable rates, at the Ward House, cor. Second and Walnut sts. oc25 d7w

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board in a private family can be accommodated with two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single. Reference required. Address, with name, Mrs. D. E. N., Courier-Journal office. oc26 dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—$50 REWARD—From our stables, near Stony creek, five miles from Frankfort, on Wednesday night, a large bay horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, short neck, short coupled; straight face, with very few white hairs in face and under both hind heels; short saddle place on left shoulder by collar; paces well under saddle. Blind-bridle with round blinds and old Spanish saddle with stirrups and pieces split off of horn were taken with the horse. We will pay the above reward for the delivery of the horse to us, in Frankfort, and $25 additional for the arrest of the thief, or $25 for the capture of the horse and information where he can be got. J. S. & L. E. MARVIE, Frankfort. oct23 d5